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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

PUBLIC LAW 374--77th CONGRESS

Chapter 626--1st Session

S. 588

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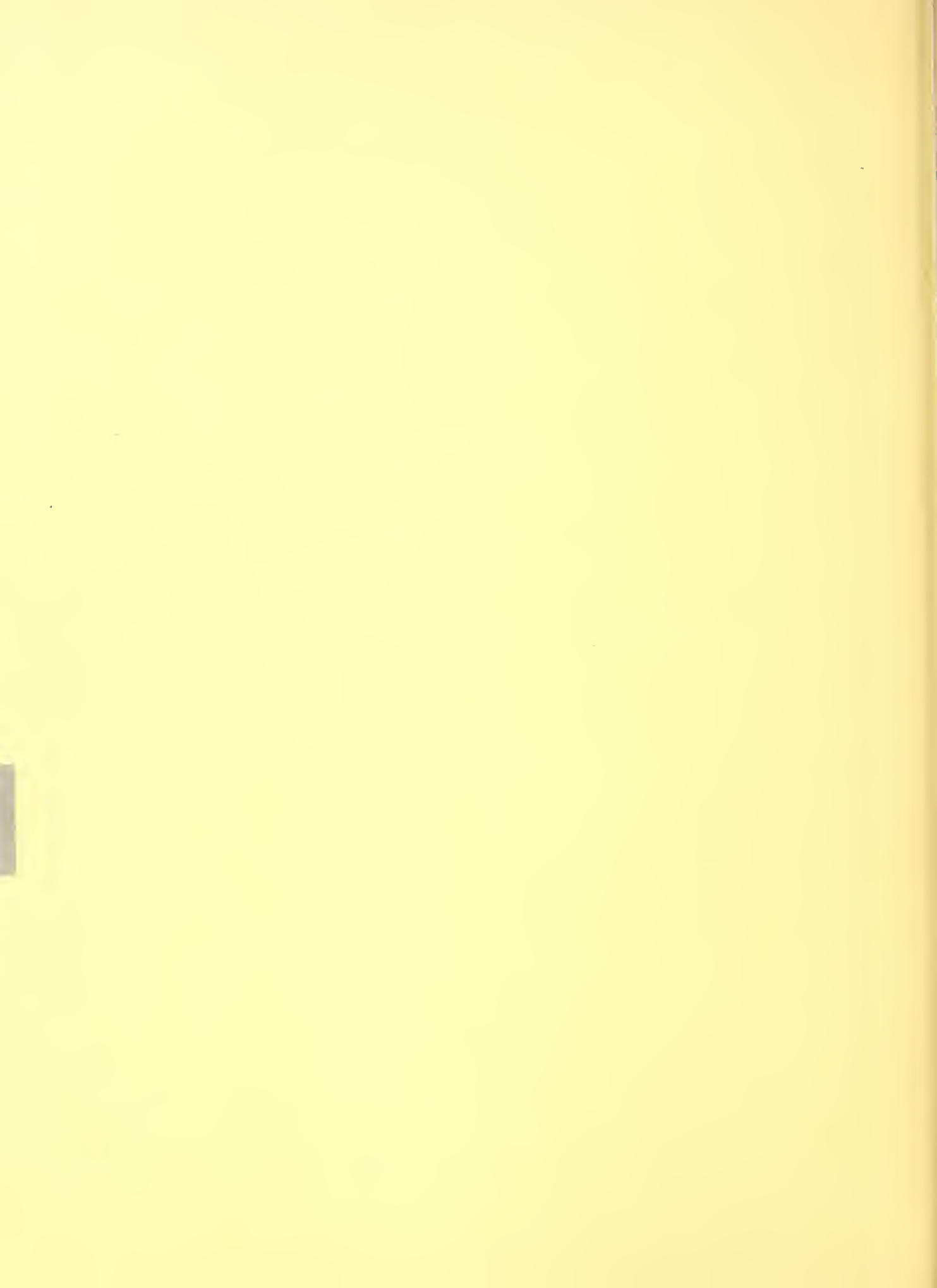
DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 374

CONTINUATION OF AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM AND PARITY LOANS ON BASIC COMMODITIES. Continues Federal administration of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act until January 1, 1947, and continues for 5 years (through 1946) the availability of 85-percent parity loans on cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and edible peanuts.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF S. 588

January 27, 1941	S. 588 was introduced by Senator Bankhead and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced.
January 29, 1941	H. R. 2806 was introduced by Rep. Fulmer and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced. (Similar bill).
April 29, 1941	Senate Committee reported S. 588 without amendment. Senate Report 588. Print of the bill as reported.
May 1, 1941	S. 588 was discussed in the Senate and passed over.
May 15, 1941	S. 588 was discussed in the Senate and passed as reported.
May 19, 1941	S. 588 was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as referred.
October 27, 1941	House Committee reported S. 588 with amendments. House Report 1316. Print of the bill as reported.
November 18, 1941	House Rules reported H. Res. 344 for the consideration of S. 588. House Report 1420. Print of the Resolution.
December 9, 1941	S. 588 was debated in the House and passed as reported.
December 10, 1941	Senate appointed Conferees.
December 11, 1941	House appointed Conferees.
December 16, 1941	Conference Report reported in the House. House Report 1509.
December 17, 1941	Conference Report agreed to in the House.
December 18, 1941	Conference Report agreed to in the Senate.
December 26, 1941	Approved. Public Law 374.

(2012.2.1)



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 27, 1941

Mr. BANKHEAD introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
4 ment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g), is amended by
5 striking out subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g).

6 SEC. 2. Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic
7 Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h), is amended
8 (1) by striking out subsection (a); and (2) by striking out,
9 in subsection (b), "Subject to the limitations provided in
10 subsection (a) of this section, the" and inserting in lieu
11 thereof "The".

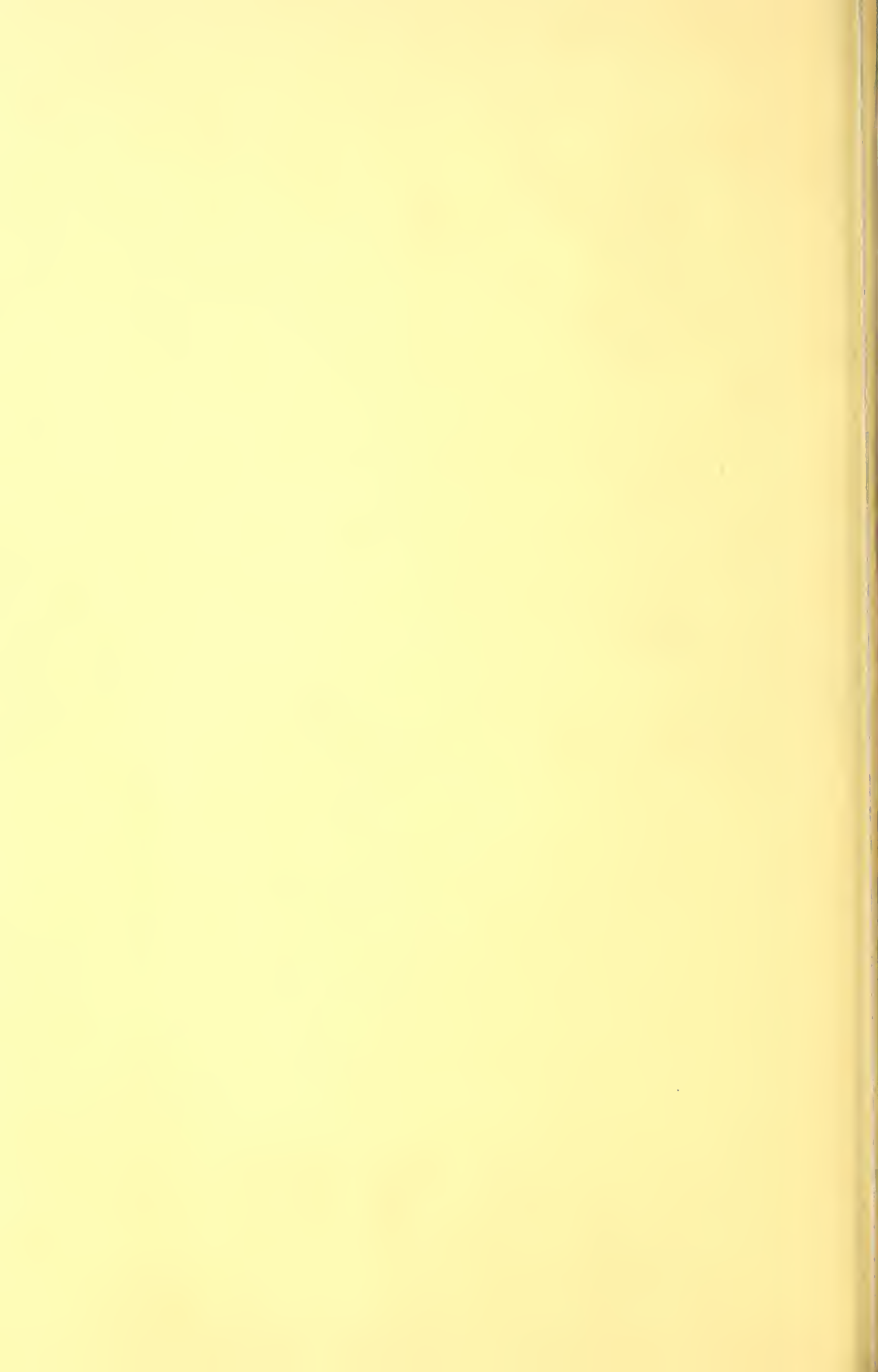
A BILL

To give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

By Mr. BANKHEAD

JANUARY 27, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 29, 1941

Mr. FULMER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
4 ment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g), is amended by
5 striking out subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g).

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7 Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h), is amended
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10 subsection (a) of this section, the" and inserting in lieu
11 thereof "The".

A BILL

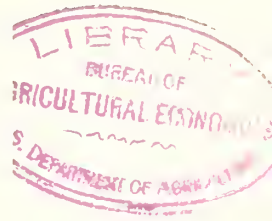
To give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

By Mr. FULMER

JANUARY 29, 1941

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture





PERMANENT AUTHORITY TO SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO MAKE PAYMENTS

APRIL 29, 1941.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BANKHEAD, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 588]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 588) to give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, having considered the same, report it to the Senate with the recommendation that the bill be passed.

In support of this report there is attached hereto and made a part of the report of the committee a copy of letter received by the chairman of the committee from the Secretary of Agriculture in which the Department favors the passage of this legislation.

MARCH 8, 1941.

HON. E. D. SMITH,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: This is in response to your request of January 28, 1941, for a report on S. 588, to give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

This bill would amend the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by eliminating those parts of the act which provide for State plans to effectuate the purposes of section 7 of the act and for the making of grants to States to carry out such plans. The effect of the amendments would be to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue indefinitely to carry out the purposes of section 7 (a) by making payments or grants of other aid to agricultural producers.

Under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended February 29, 1936, the Secretary of Agriculture was given the power to make payments directly to producers prior to January 1, 1938, in order to afford a reasonable opportunity for the States to take the necessary legislative action to enable them to carry out the program through grants made by the Federal Government to the States. This period was extended to January 1, 1942, under Public No. 170, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved June 28, 1937.

10 subsection (a) of this section, the" and inserting in lieu
11 thereof "The".

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77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION**S. 588**

[Report No. 220]

A BILL

To give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

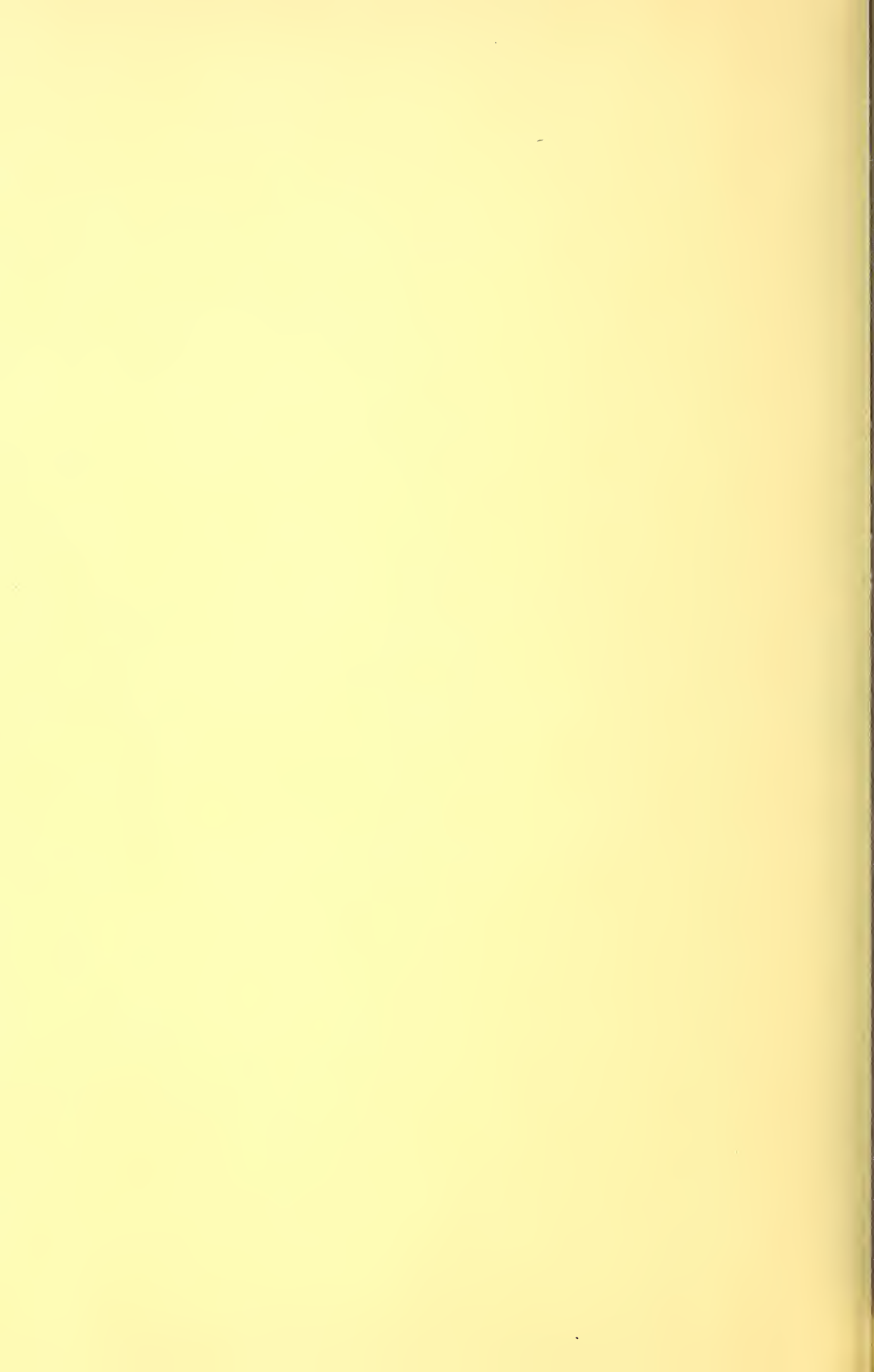
By Mr. BANKHEAD

JANUARY 27, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 29, 1941

Reported without amendment



sary to make use of some spur tracks across minor streets where they have not been in use before. Therefore it is proposed to add this clause:

Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall require the location, construction, or maintenance of any such street or highway under or above any spur, industrial, switching or side track, or branch line of any railroad unless the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall find the same is necessary in the public safety.

For example, one of the spur tracks immediately under consideration is used perhaps once a day. To separate the grades would cost something like one or two hundred thousand dollars. There are several other grade crossings on the present spur tracks. This amendment eliminates the necessity for separating the grades unless the District Commissioners find it to be necessary in the interest of public safety.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF PUBLIC LANDS

The resolution (S. Res. 53) submitted by Mr. O'MAHONEY on January 23, 1941, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the development of the mineral resources (including oil and gas) of the public lands of the United States, and of the existing laws which relate to such development, with a view toward (1) providing for more effective development and utilization of such resources for the purposes of national defense, (2) fostering free competitive enterprise and the investment of private capital in the development of the mineral industry and the production of essential and useful minerals, and (3) conserving such mineral resources to the fullest extent which is consistent with their proper development and utilization. The committee shall report to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-seventh and succeeding Congresses, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

WILLIAM T. J. RYAN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 175) for the relief of William T. J. Ryan, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an

amendment, on page 2, line 8, after the word "wife", to insert "if living, or to William T. J. Ryan", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the provisions of the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. L. 649), relating to the support of families of enlisted men in the Military Establishment who served during the expedition into Mexico, the claim of William T. J. Ryan, then sergeant, Headquarters Battery, Seventy-sixth Regiment United States Field Artillery, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for Federal support of his wife, Beulah E. Ryan, be held and considered to have been received in the office of the depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., on or before June 30, 1917, in view of the fact that delay in receipt occurred through no fault of the soldier but through loss or miscarriage of his application in the mails, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Beulah E. Ryan, his wife, if living, or to William T. J. Ryan, the sum of \$184, in full satisfaction of said claim: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SOUTH DAKOTA WHEAT GROWERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 29) for the relief of South Dakota Wheat Growers Association, Inc., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 2, line 7, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$85,390.71" and insert "\$40,473.71", so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to South Dakota Wheat Growers Association, Inc., of Aberdeen, S. Dak., the sum of \$40,473.71, in full satisfaction of all its claims against the United States for losses sustained by it, during the stabilizing operations of the Federal Farm Board in 1929 and 1930, through withholding grain from the market, paying the storage and carrying charges thereon, and making advances to its members in order to stabilize prices: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this joint resolution in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this joint resolution shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was rejected.

AMENDMENT OF SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

The bill (S. 588) to give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, a casual glance at this bill indicates that it is a plan to remove any State authority from the provisions of section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

I do not know that I should oppose it on that ground, but I have a telegram which has just reached my desk from W. A. Schoenfeld, director of the experiment station and school of agriculture at the Oregon State College, asking for an opportunity further to consider the proposed legislation. It is important. I understand a great many States have not cooperated with the Government.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have no objection to the bill going over. But I am sure the Senator understands that action must be taken at this session, otherwise the whole soil-conservation program will be terminated.

Mr. McNARY. I would not go that far; but we will not discuss that now. I shall be satisfied if the bill goes over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

EXTENSION OF CROP INSURANCE TO COTTON

The bill (S. 158) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, it seems to me this bill is of such importance that it should have more consideration than can be given to it on a call of the calendar for the consideration of bills to which there is no objection. As I gather, it extends the crop-insurance program to all agricultural commodities.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I should like to make a statement about it. Of course, if there is objection, I cannot do anything but consent that the bill go over. But the Senator is in error.

We passed a bill identical with this one, word for word, 2 years ago, and the House passed the same bill and it went to the White House, but was vetoed. This applies only to cotton, and that was explained when the bill was before us previously. When the wheat-insurance program was included in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, we had an agreement that we would make a trial with one commodity to see how the law operated, and it was agreed that if it proved satisfactory as to wheat, cotton would come next in order. We went along in the hope that we could finally take in a great many other agricultural commodities.

After wheat had been tried for 2 years, Congress passed the bill including cotton. The President sent the bill back with a veto message, because he was not satisfied, from the experience, that the action

10-24-15

Mr. SMITH. I have tried to do the best I could for all the products of agriculture, but in view of the fact that the price of everything the farmer has to buy is going sky-high, I think the time has come when he must be considered. I know that the Senator from Oregon entertains the same views on the matter that I do.

Mr. McNARY. Oh, yes. I think the Senator from Oregon is just as tender toward the condition of the farmer as is the able Senator who succeeded me as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I am considering not only the farmer who today is raising cotton, but the man who raised it last year and the year before. My sympathies are not solely with one group; I am considering all cotton raisers as a group.

However, I do not desire to take up any further time. I am violating the rule; I am speaking longer than I should. But with the greatest of courtesy toward the Senator from South Carolina, knowing his sympathy for the bill, I ask that today it go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. SMITH. I do not object; I join in suggesting that it go over; but I desire to say that the men with the equity in the Government's cotton are the very men who are making this year's crop. They cannot divide this year's crop from that of other years; they have gotten their loans on last year's crop and have spent it on this year's. If there is any equity coming to them I should be glad to have them get it; but I am trying to take care of those who are making this year's crop.

PAYMENTS UNDER SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 588) to give the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g), is amended by striking out subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g).

Sec. 2. Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h), is amended (1) by striking out subsection (a); and (2) by striking out, in subsection (b), "Subject to the limitations provided in subsection (a) of this section, the" and inserting in lieu thereof "The."

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama explain this bill? I have not had an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will be very glad to do so. When the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act was passed in 1936, immediately following the annulment of the original Agricultural Adjustment Act by the Supreme Court, there was grave doubt about the power of Congress, under the decision of the Court, to administer any Federal program relating to agriculture because of the very great length to which, appar-

ently, the opinion of the Supreme Court went. So, in passing the act immediately following the Supreme Court decision, there were, because of that doubt, included in the act provisions requiring that the administration of the Soil Conservation Act should be returned or sent back to the various States so as to have what were then called 48 little Triple A's A certain length of time, 4 years, as I recall, was given—and it was extended 2 years—for the States to pass enabling acts in order to administer such money as Congress might grant to them under the Soil Conservation Act. The time will expire on the 1st of January.

Only about 12 or 15 States have passed enabling legislation; and unless a bill similar to this is passed, administration of the Soil Conservation Act will revert to some 10 or 12 States only, and there will be no authority to administer it elsewhere. In fact, it cannot well be administered locally; so this bill is to continue the present soil-conservation program, a program which was endorsed in the platforms of both political parties.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Alabama that, of course, I have no intention of objecting to the consideration of this bill, for I am very much in sympathy with the Soil Conservation Act.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I think that act is probably the best legislation which has been enacted in relation to agriculture.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I, too, think it is one of the very best. I should like to remark, however, that I am, in general, very apprehensive about extending the permanent powers of the Agricultural Department, because I have seen so many instances of the very arbitrary exercise of power by the bureaucrats there. I recall that last fall and this spring the Senator from Alabama and myself, and all other members of the United States Senate interested in cotton, saw an extremely arbitrary exhibition of power by the bureaucrats of the Agricultural Department which required an act of Congress to correct, and which I was very glad to be one of the followers, under the leadership of the Senator from Alabama, in correcting. But I do, in general, regard permanent grants of power to the Agricultural Department with very great misgiving, although in this particular case I agree with the Senator that the passage of the bill is very necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Soil Conservation Act.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is true, for unless the bill were passed the act would terminate except in a few States.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The Senator knows what I am talking about. I refer to the very arbitrary exercise of power in the matter of the reconcentration of loan cotton, which would have worked an intolerable outrage on the farmers of the interior.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I feel exactly as the Senator does about that matter. I thought it was an outrageous and unconscionable effort.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I was glad to follow the leadership of the Senator from Alabama in correcting that situation, but that experience and others have

made me very apprehensive about making permanent grants of power to the Agricultural Department.

Mr. BANKHEAD. This bill was initiated on my responsibility; I was the coauthor of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and it was really my bill which was passed. I feel very greatly interested in its success, and unless something is done now, that law cannot, as I have stated it, be administered except in a very few States, and, of course, that would not be satisfactory to the Congress.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, on April 14 I introduced Senate bill 1324, seeking to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act of 1938, in such a manner as to provide for the insurance of producers of cotton against loss in yields of cotton due to unavoidable causes, including a provision for additional premium and indemnity in terms of lint cotton to cover loss of cottonseed, such additional premium and indemnity to be determined on the basis of the average relationship between returns from cottonseed and returns from lint cotton for the same period of years as that used for computing yields and premium rates. In other words, we want to assure to cotton growers the same type of protection now enjoyed by wheat growers under the Federal Crop Insurance Act.

However, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] introduced Senate bill 158 in January and it was very properly taken up by the committee to be reported. Therefore, in view of the fact that his bill was introduced first and also because he was author of the earlier bill which was vetoed by President Roosevelt last year, I now wish to pledge my support to the bill of the Senator from Alabama in lieu of my own, and I ask leave to submit a few remarks in support of same. It has the same objective, in the long run, as the measure proposed in my bill, and I gladly join him in urging enactment of his bill.

In his letter transmitting a report of the President's Committee on Crop Insurance in 1937, President Roosevelt stated:

I believe that legislation should authorize application of similar programs to other commodities (than wheat) when it is established that producers desire them and application of the plan to wheat has provided a backlog of experience in applying the principles of crop insurance.

On May 4, 1940, Senate bill 2635, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session, was passed to extend to cotton the system of Federal crop insurance now applied to wheat. But President Roosevelt could not see his way clear to approve the bill. He is now convinced that the time is ripe for extending the insurance program to cotton, as evidenced by the following letter from Mr. Roosevelt to the Secretary of Agriculture under date of April 5, 1941, as follows:

The HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: On May 4, 1940, I returned to Congress without my approval S. 2635 (76th Cong., 3d sess.), a bill which would have extended to cotton the system of Federal crop insurance now applied to wheat. My action was based on (a) the substantial losses incurred by Federal insurance

of wheat; (b) the lack of a sound actuarial basis for a self-supporting crop insurance; and (c) the belief that when such basis was established the producers of all major crops should share in its benefits.

I am now informed that the losses incurred by the Federal Insurance Corporation have been considerably less than previously estimated and that your Department feels the actuarial basis of the Corporation has proved to be sound, provided administrative expenses continue to be paid by the Government.

While I have felt that any crop-insurance plan should be self-supporting with premiums sufficient to pay administrative costs as well as indemnities, I recognize that where the Government has entered insurance fields to meet needs which commercial insurance organizations have been reluctant to provide, it has heretofore seemed proper to share or provide the necessary administrative expenses. The Department has successfully reduced the ratio of administrative expenses and has recently submitted legislation to Congress which would permit premiums to be paid in notes of the commodity which, if enacted, will result in further substantial savings by largely eliminating storage costs.

In view of the proven benefits of crop insurance and the reduction in administrative expenses accomplished and in prospect, it now seems to me that as reliable actuarial bases are developed consideration might be given to the extension of Federal insurance to other crops.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

After careful observation of the program and its results in the instance of wheat, based on my researches into facts and figures, I am firmly convinced that the crop-insurance program has amply justified itself. In fact, I am elated over the results obtained thus far.

The wheat crop insurance program has been in operation 3 years, and now is preparing for its sign-up campaign for the fourth time. The official report issued by the Crop Insurance Corporation is a veritable progress sheet.

During the first year of operation, that is, in 1939, insurance was written in 1,289 counties of 31 States. Losses paid on the 1939 crop amounted to about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat. Each succeeding year has witnessed substantial increases in the sign-up. The following summary speaks eloquently for the popularity of the program:

	1939	1940	1941
Number of premiums collected.....	165,777	360,656	420,077
Premium payments (in bushels).....	6,684,215	13,804,632	14,358,958
Estimated insured acreage (in bushels).....	7,235,050	12,764,124	10,946,284
Estimated insured production (in bushels).....	60,839,785	108,333,141	110,591,202

It is officially estimated that drought, floods, frost, hail, insects, plant diseases, and other unavoidable hazards take an annual toll of around 300,000,000 bushels of wheat every year. It is gratifying, indeed, to know that at least a part of this tremendous loss is now offset by crop insurance. The crop-insurance program has given the wheat farmer the protection of a guaranteed wheat income, and the result has been that the insured grower has always had some wheat to

sell, regardless of whatever perils the hostile forces of Nature might visit on his crops. It has helped farmers to stabilize their business of wheat growing. It has enabled the wheat grower to pay for his crop failures on the installment plan, so to speak, instead of absorbing the shock of crop failure all in 1 year. Actuarial rates have been developed from actual and appraised records for farms so that over a period of years the amount the grower pays in premiums will about balance with what he collects in indemnities.

Moreover, crop insurance has given the wheat grower a new source of credit, since, by assigning his contract, he can borrow money to continue his farming operations. With an insurance contract as collateral, he has become a much better credit risk. Insurance, too, has helped numerous wheat growers to protect their meager investments in land where one crop failure would have forced them off the land.

With assured wheat income, local rural communities, wholly dependent upon wheat for trade and existence, have been benefited. Crop insurance has made possible continued trade on Main Street by supplying some measure of purchasing power on the farm in crop-failure years. This purchasing power has had an indirect effect on city industry and urban labor in that the farm thus was able to buy what the city produced, whereas in former years of crop failures business and labor suffered.

It may be truthfully said that crop insurance serves another important purpose in the complex business of farming. It supplies the farmer with an irrefutable record of his land. Through insurance the grower can determine for himself the feasibility of continuing to grow wheat on land that otherwise might not prove unfitted for that crop until after repeated years of meager success and failure.

Aside from all economic considerations, the protection afforded by crop insurance goes a long way to boost the morale of the farmer thus protected. It gives him the precious feeling of security that comes with knowing that the elements and the insects and plant diseases cannot snatch away his whole year's hard work and investment in his crop. In years of crop failure the farmer who does not have crop insurance or some other reserve to fall back on must resort, if he needs funds, to borrowing, or he may have to seek private or public relief. Crop insurance gives him certainty and security in the place of uncertainty and insecurity. It is less expensive than borrowing because it eliminates the payment of interest and other borrowing costs which are usually inordinately high at those times when the farmer is pressed for funds. It is certainly less expensive to the Government than public relief because the farmer contributes through payment of premiums to his own need for funds following crop failures. It is less embarrassing to farmers to provide in advance through insurance for their own needs in years of misfortune than to have to accept public relief. In other words, the Federal crop-insurance program helps the farmer to help himself.

With the attained success of the wheat-insurance program as a backlog of experience, the time seems ripe for applying the program to what is commonly called the Nation's economic problem No. 1. That is to say, the cotton-growing South.

More than 2,000,000 American farmers depend on cotton for the major source of their income. Many of these farmers at one time or another have faced financial difficulties—even financial ruin—because of crop failures from causes beyond their control. The need for some form of protection against these unavoidable and seemingly inevitable production hazards has long been apparent. Crop insurance would seem now to point the way to meet these hazards.

Approximately 13,500,000 people in the United States are directly dependent for at least a substantial part of their livelihood on the cotton crop. This is almost 11 percent of the population of continental United States.

On 2,000,000 cotton farms of the South and Southwest there are more than 10,000,000 persons dependent on cotton for the greater part of their income. Cotton textile manufacturing in all its branches provides the support of approximately 3,000,000 citizens, and in other work based on cotton marketing and processing there are about 500,000. There are more cotton farms than those of any other type.

In good years the annual farm value of the cotton crop reaches \$1,000,000,000; adding to this the value of cottonseed products, approximating \$180,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000 as the approximate value of products of southern textile mills, we have in the cotton industry an annual business totaling \$2,180,000,000. This represents the Nation's largest single industry, and yet it is the most unprotected business.

Ten million persons dependent on cotton for the greater part of their income are more or less at the mercy of the elements, the insects, and the scourge of plant disease, to say nothing of disastrous fluctuations in cotton price.

In these times of low cotton price the growing of cotton is unprofitable enough from any angle viewed. Persons not familiar with the facts are shocked to know how much it costs to produce an acre of cotton. The following chart of official figures pertaining to cost of production is very revealing:

Gross cost per acre	
To prepare and plant.....	\$3.82
To cultivate and hoe.....	5.20
Harvest.....	8.15
Fertilizers.....	1.93
Seed.....	1.16
Ginning.....	2.73
Miscellaneous.....	3.39
Total, above items.....	26.38
Credit allowance per acre for cotton-seed.....	4.53
Balance (net).....	21.85

If the grower rents his land an additional item of \$4.98 per acre must be added, bringing the total net cost per acre to \$26.73.

Translated in pounds, based on a 10-year average of yields per acre, the net cost of producing a pound of cotton, including rent, is 9.6 cents; excluding rent, 7.8 cents.

These figures are for the 1937 crop and are the latest production figures I have at hand, but the cost of production does not vary a great deal over an average period of years.

Taking into consideration the frequency of material crop losses that occur over the Cotton Belt and almost total losses that occur occasionally in lesser portions of the region, it is not surprising that the average annual income of the cotton farmer is so pathetically low.

The seriousness of hazards to cotton are graphically shown by Bureau of Agricultural Economics figures giving the percentage of reduction from full yield in recent years:

	Percent
1928.....	36.4
1929.....	43.8
1930.....	47.1
1931.....	27.6
1932.....	42.7
1933.....	28.6
1934.....	42.6
1935.....	36.8
1936.....	38.5
1937.....	23.1

Crop failures befall one part or another of the Cotton Belt practically every year. The consequence is that the farmers who suffer these crop losses have little or no income on which to live. Where borrowers are dependent upon a crop for income and that crop is subject to numerous uncontrollable hazards, the grower is often rated a questionable credit risk. Too many crop failures and his credit dries up completely. Or if he still is considered a credit risk, he generally must pay interest rate commensurate with that high degree of risk. Crop insurance would enlarge the availability of credit. It would provide the cotton farmer with a better distribution of income from year to year and thus alleviate some of the hardship brought about by crop failure. The burden of crop failure on cotton farms, as with wheat farms, has frequently been beyond the resources of the individual grower. At such times governmental relief is the only place to which the individual can turn. According to figures taken from the records of the Director of Information of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Federal Government spent for emergency agricultural relief a total of \$600,000 during the 10-year period from 1926 to 1935. A large part of this relief was absolutely essential because of crop failures.

The crop-insurance program is materially reducing the need for Federal and State Government relief in wheat areas, and it can do the same for the cotton South.

We do not claim that crop insurance offers a solution for all the cotton farmers' problems, for many of these problems are world-wide in scope. We do believe and nonestly affirm that application of the program to the Cotton Belt would make a great contribution to-

ward solution for many farmers of the problems that are caused by the hazardous factors of crop production.

By the same token, it would undoubtedly make a significant contribution to the welfare of the whole Nation, for it does not take an economist to know that the security and prosperity of the cotton industry has a marked influence on the security and prosperity of the entire country.

I am delighted with the findings of the comprehensive research that has been conducted by agricultural experts with the Crop Insurance Corporation and other departments of the United States Department of Agriculture with relation to the possibilities of cotton-crop insurance.

I have recently reread and analyzed again the statements of Mr. R. T. Baggett, associate agricultural economist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, as presented before the Agriculture Committee of the House in July 1939. Since that time much additional information has been assembled, of course, and the more thought I give to the subject, the stronger becomes my conviction that we should no longer delay the inclusion of cotton and cottonseed in the crop-insurance program.

Mr. Baggett had made an objective study of conditions at first hand in the strategic areas of the cotton South. In my State, for example, he attended several meetings that were held in Mississippi, arranged by the director of extension, where discussions were held regarding the proposed plan for cotton-crop insurance. The farmers were asked to express their opinions as to how they thought insurance might be received there, and not a dissenting vote was cast in these meetings.

Furthermore, previous to the time these meetings were held, and previous to the time that crop conditions became critical in that area, the director of extension had sent copies of House Document 277, A Suggested Plan for Cotton Crop Insurance, to about 604 cotton growers in the State of Mississippi and asked them to read that and send to him their comments on the plan as proposed in that bulletin, and out of the 604 replies received, 403 were in favor of it. That is to say, 80 percent of the representative farmers of the State were in favor of the plan.

Mr. Baggett and his assistants selected strategic counties in various cotton States and completed actuarial computations to reflect tentative figures for premium rates on cotton, 75-percent coverage. Based on these tentative computations, it appears that the average rate for the State of Mississippi premiums is around 9 pounds per acre.

This chart of tentative figures for county average yield and county average premium rates for 75-percent insurance per acre for cotton-crop insurance in selected, strategic counties in all the typical cotton States is herewith presented, and I wish to make it a part of the Record.

Tentative figures for county average yield and county average premium rates for 75-percent insurance per acre for cotton crop insurance in selected counties in Cotton Belt

[From the report of R. T. Baggett, associate agricultural economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture]

State and county	11-year county average yield (1928-38)	County average premium rate
	Pounds bushel	Pounds bushel
North Carolina:		
Anson.....	282	8.3
Johnston.....	276	7.5
Rowan.....	288	9.5
Ramapo.....	287	8.9
Vance.....	268	5.2
Florida: Madison.....	119	9.8
South Carolina:		
Allendale.....	208	9.8
Anderson.....	250	6.0
Chester.....	226	6.6
Darlington.....	229	12.8
Dillon.....	294	14.1
Orangeburg.....	248	12.4
Richland.....	188	9.0
Saluda.....	241	9.9
Spartanburg.....	271	8.4
Georgia:		
Burke.....	217	9.5
Carroll.....	254	4.3
Cherokee.....	220	4.4
Early.....	207	8.7
Floyd.....	241	3.4
Jasper.....	207	7.7
Jenkins.....	221	8.4
Laurens.....	199	12.3
Oglethorpe.....	193	9.8
Tattnall.....	198	12.7
Terrell.....	249	9.5
Tift.....	220	8.0
Walton.....	248	4.2
Wayne.....	198	16.0
Wilcox.....	200	6.4
Upson.....	161	13.4
Alabama:		
Barbour.....	157	13.0
Bibb.....	214	10.3
Escambia.....	221	9.3
Etowah.....	242	6.6
Lamar.....	219	7.9
Madison.....	228	7.1
Randolph.....	216	5.4
Sumter.....	147	8.5
Mississippi:		
Amite.....	177	12.0
Attala.....	186	7.3
Bolivar.....	281	14.6
Chickasaw.....	177	12.6
Clalborne.....	198	10.5
Coahoma.....	289	11.3
Humphreys.....	276	12.0
Issaquena.....	265	16.4
Jasper.....	210	11.1
Lee.....	214	7.7
Marion.....	298	9.6
Perry.....	193	13.3
Tippah.....	203	10.4
Winston.....	187	12.9
Louisiana:		
Caddo.....	244	7.1
Concordia.....	294	14.1
East Carroll.....	344	10.3
Jackson.....	170	8.0
Jefferson Davis.....	228	9.3
Natchitoches.....	228	8.9
Red River.....	205	7.0
Richland.....	242	11.6
St. Martin.....	212	24.8
Tangipahoa.....	184	10.7
Texas:		
Archer.....	111	19.9
Bell.....	150	5.7
Braxton.....	188	22.1
Brass.....	173	10.0
Coleman.....	110	10.9
Dawson.....	138	17.2
Denton.....	148	8.0
Dickens.....	144	22.0
Donley.....	151	12.5
Ellis.....	173	6.7
El Paso.....	806	13.7
Guadalupe.....	136	10.7
Hardeman.....	122	12.4
Harrison.....	180	6.4
Hunt.....	162	7.5
Jones.....	121	16.9
Liberty.....	168	16.5
Labbock.....	160	25.0
McCulloch.....	118	8.1
Nacogdoches.....	164	8.5
Nueces.....	205	8.6
Titus.....	138	6.6
Ward.....	175	13.7

Tentative figures for county acreage yield and county average premium rates for 75-percent insurance per acre for cotton crop insurance in selected counties in Cotton Belt—Continued

State and county	11-year county average yield (1928-38)	County average premium rate
	Pounds lint	Pounds lint
Oklahoma:		
Beckham	139	17.8
Candlish	140	17.5
Cleveland	143	18.0
Comanche	114	18.8
Dewey	122	17.6
Harmon	120	13.7
Jefferson	129	13.0
Johnston	122	11.0
McCurain	137	11.1
Muskogee	135	17.7
Payne	133	16.5
Pushburgh	137	10.7
Tennessee:		
Fayette	196	6.9
Ogle	210	4.0
Herdin	181	6.3
Lake	323	10.7
Meigs	199	7.0
Rutherford	203	6.1
Arizona:		
Graham	538	8.1
Greenlee	320	17.6
Maricopa	356	4.3
Pinal	359	10.8
Kentucky:		
Calloway	232	13.7
Carlisle	249	18.2
Fulton	313	16.5
Virginia:		
Greensville	278	8.5
Mecklenburg	245	0.6
Princess Anne	304	16.4
Southampton	289	13.3
Arkansas:		
Arkansas	170	11.2
Chicot	238	9.5
Clay	245	12.0
Franklin	127	6.9
Garland	131	11.3
Lawrence	200	13.4
Lee	217	13.0
Little River	182	5.5
Lenoke	201	6.2
Ouachita	140	9.7
Scott	122	8.4
Stone	129	9.3

Mr. President, it will be noted that in certain parts of the Belt the risks are greater than they are in Mississippi and the premium rates are, of course, relatively higher. But the greater the risk in crop production, the greater the need for protection.

If we may assume that cotton farmers of other States are as interested in securing cotton-crop insurance as in Mississippi—where a representative 80 percent favored the plan even when it was still in its infancy, we may safely assume that cotton farmers over the entire Belt will be ready and eager, in large numbers, to take advantage of it—provided the proposed amendment passes, as I do most fervently hope it will. As a matter of fact, many cotton farmers are pleading for this protection and I do not see how we can turn a deaf ear to their pleas. They have seen that 55,929 wheat growers in 1939 were paid indemnities amounting to 10,163,487 bushels and that in 1940, 112,645 wheat growers received indemnities aggregating 22,887,713 bushels, and they are wondering why they, the cotton farmers, cannot likewise participate in a program which is working out so advantageously.

A reading of the 1940, or Second Annual, Report of the Manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, will convince the skeptical that the program

is being administered in a businesslike manner for the wheat farmers. The vast amount of convincing actuarial and other factual data made available through the Department of Agriculture furnishes sufficient evidence that cotton-crop insurance can also be made tenable. So I can see no reasonable argument against inclusion of our largest group of farmers in the whole Nation—the cotton farmers—in the crop-insurance plan. We have only asked for an additional appropriation of \$6,000,000 to administer cotton-crop insurance. Surely, even in the face of the necessity for retrenchment to as great extent as possible in nondefense expenditures, the 10,000,000 people who are dependent on the cotton crop for their principal source of income, are entitled to this small consideration.

As a matter of strict fact, the protection of this important sector of our population against the economic hazards that constantly threaten them, is a defense measure. As I look at it, proper defense is more than the mere assembling of physical implements of defense or the building of Army, Navy, and Air Forces. Proper defense should include protection against all the things that the people in our democracy have cause to fear. And what is more to be feared than the loss of one's source of livelihood? Few aspects of human pathos are more poignant than the loss of a crop into which the farmer has not only invested his dollars but his hard, unrelenting toil and his faith for the coming harvest.

Thomas Jefferson said, about 150 years ago:

The cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most virtuous, and they are tied to their country, and wedded to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds.

Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if He ever had a chosen people, whose breasts He has made His peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which He keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the face of the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of the cultivators is a phenomenon of which no age nor nation has furnished an example. It is the mark set on those, who, not looking up to heaven, to their own soil and industry, as does the husbandman, for the subsistence, depend for it on casualties and caprice of customers. Dependence begets subservience and venality, suffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the designs of ambition. Generally speaking, the proportion which the aggregate of the other classes of citizens bears in any State to that of its husbandmen is the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts, and is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption.

It was true when Jefferson said it 150 years ago, and it is equally true today; the tillers of the soil are the most vigorous and courageous of our citizens, taken as a whole, and they are without question the backbone of our Nation.

It was true when Jefferson said it 150 years ago, and it is equally true today that dependence begets subservience and venality, suffocates the germ of virtue (and virtue includes patriotism).

It was true when Jefferson said it 150 years ago, and it is equally true today that the proportion which the aggregate

of the other classes of citizens bears in any State (or country) to that of its farmers is the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts, and is a sure enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption or instability.

Yes, Mr. President, I believe with all my heart that the inauguration of cotton-crop defense—defense against the thing that the farmer fears most—deserves consideration as a potentially important link in national solidarity and security. And I do most urgently plead for the passage of Senate bill 158, which would pave the way for this measure of defense for our cotton farmers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 158) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment on page 3, after line 11, to insert:

SEC. 10. That section 508 (d) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, is amended by inserting the following sentences immediately after the first sentence thereof: "Nothing in this section shall prevent the Corporation from accepting, for the payment of premiums, notes payable in the commodity insured, or the cash equivalent, upon such security as may be determined pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, and from purchasing the quantity of the commodity represented by any of such notes not paid at maturity."

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 502 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, is hereby amended by substituting the word "crop" for the word "wheat-crop" and by substituting the words "agricultural commodities" for the word "wheat."

SEC. 2. That section 506 (h) of said act, as amended, is amended by striking out the words "for wheat and other agricultural commodities."

SEC. 3. That section 508 of said act, as amended, is amended by striking out the first comma in subsection (a) thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "and with the cotton crop planted for harvest in 1942."

SEC. 4. That section 508 of said act, as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "producers of wheat against loss in yields of wheat" in the first sentence, and substituting in lieu thereof the words "producers of the agricultural commodity against loss in yields of the agricultural commodity."

SEC. 5. That section 508 of said act, as amended, is further amended by substituting the words "the agricultural commodity" for the word "wheat" in the third sentence of subsection (a).

SEC. 6. That sections 508 (b), (c), and (d) and 516 (a) of said act, as amended, are further amended by substituting the words "the agricultural commodity" for the word "wheat" wherever it appears.

SEC. 7. That section 508 of said act, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection: "(e) In connection with insurance upon yields of cotton, to include provision for additional premium and indemnity in terms of lint cotton to cover loss of cottonseed, such additional premium and indemnity to be de-

17/11/11

S. 588



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 19, 1941

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
4 ment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g), is amended by
5 striking out subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g).

6 SEC. 2. Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic
7 Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h), is amended
8 (1) by striking out subsection (a) : and (2) by striking out,
9 in subsection (b), "Subject to the limitations provided in
10 subsection (a) of this section. the" and inserting in lieu
11 thereof "The".

Passed the Senate May 15 (legislative day, May 8),
1941.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

MAY 19, 1941

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

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EXTENDING TIME FOR MAKING PAYMENTS UNDER SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

OCTOBER 27, 1941.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FULMER, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 588]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 588) to give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with the following amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following new wording:

That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (U. S. C., 1934 edition, Supp. V, title 16, sec. 590 (h) (a)) is amended (a) by striking out "January 1, 1942" wherever appearing therein and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1947", and (b) by striking out "December 31, 1941" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1946".

SEC. 2. The paragraph numbered (10) of the Act entitled "An Act relating to corn and wheat marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended", approved May 26, 1941, is amended—

(a) by striking out "1941 crop" and inserting in lieu thereof "1941, 1942, and 1943 crops";

(b) by striking out "for the marketing year beginning in 1941" and inserting in lieu thereof "for the marketing year beginning in the calendar year in which such crop is harvested"; and

(c) by inserting before the semicolon at the end of subdivision (a) of such paragraph the following: "beginning in 1941 in the case of the 1941 crop, and at the rate of 100 per centum of the parity price for the commodity as of the beginning of the marketing years beginning in 1942 and 1943, respectively, in the case of the 1942 and 1943 crops".

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers, and for other purposes.

STATEMENT

The amendment proposed by the committee does not disturb the existing provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act under which the several States are encouraged to formulate, and with Federal assistance carry into effect, State plans for soil conservation. The amendment simply extends to January 1, 1947, the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments and grants of other aid to agricultural producers. The present period within which this may be done expires December 31 of this year.

The committee amendment also amends the act which provides for loans with respect to certain agricultural commodities of the 1941 crop at the rate of 85 percent of the parity price by making available similar loans at the rate of 100 percent of parity with respect to the 1942 and 1943 crops of these commodities.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing laws made by the bill as reported by the committee are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

[PUBLIC NO. 461—74TH CONGRESS]

* * * * *

SEC. 8. (a) In order to carry out the purposes specified in section 7 (a) during the period necessary to afford a reasonable opportunity for legislative action by a sufficient number of States to assure the effectuation of such purposes by State action and in order to promote the more effective accomplishment of such purposes by State action thereafter, the Secretary shall exercise the powers conferred in this section during the period prior to [January 1, 1942,] *January 1, 1947*, except with respect to farming operations commenced in any State after the effective date of a State plan for such State approved pursuant to section 7. No such powers shall be exercised after [December 31, 1941] *December 31, 1946*, except with respect to payments or grants in connection with farming operations carried out prior to [January 1, 1942] *January 1, 1947*.

[PUBLIC LAW 74—77TH CONGRESS]

* * * * *

(10) The Commodity Credit Corporation is directed to make available upon the [1941 crop] *1941, 1942, and 1943 crops* of the commodities cotton, corn, wheat, rice, or tobacco, for which producers have not disapproved marketing quotas [for the marketing year beginning in 1941,] *for the marketing year beginning in the calendar year in which such crop is harvested*, loans as follows:

(a) To cooperators (except cooperators outside the commercial corn-producing area, in the case of corn) at the rate of 85 per centum of the parity price for the commodity as of the beginning of the marketing year *beginning in 1941 in the case of the 1941 crop, and at the rate of 100 per centum of the parity price for the commodity as of the beginning of the marketing years beginning in 1942 and 1943, respectively, in the case of the 1942 and 1943 crops*;

(b) To cooperators outside the commercial corn-producing area, in the case of corn, at the rate of 75 per centum of the rate specified in (a) above;

(c) To noncooperators (except noncooperators outside the commercial corn-producing area, in the case of corn) at the rate of 60 per centum of the rate specified in (a) above and only on so much of the commodity as would be subject to penalty if marketed.

Union Calendar No. 467

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 588

[Report No. 1316]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 19, 1941

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

OCTOBER 27, 1941

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That Section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
4 ment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g), is amended by
5 striking out subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g):

6 SEC. 2. Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic
7 Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h), is amended
8 (1) by striking out subsection (a); and (2) by striking out;

1 in subsection (b). "Subject to the limitations provided in
 2 subsection (a) of this section, the" and inserting in lieu
 3 thereof "The".

4 That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation
 5 and Domestic Allotment Act (U. S. C., 1934 edition,
 6 Supp. V, title 16, sec. 590 (h) (a)) is amended (a) by
 7 striking out "January 1, 1942" wherever appearing therein
 8 and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1947", and
 9 (b) by striking out "December 31, 1941" and inserting in
 10 lieu thereof "December 31, 1946".

11 SEC. 2. The paragraph numbered (10) of the Act en-
 12 titled "An Act relating to corn and wheat marketing quotas
 13 under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended",
 14 approved May 26, 1941, is amended—

15 (a) By striking out "1941 crop" and inserting in lieu
 16 thereof "1941, 1942, and 1943 crops";

17 (b) By striking out "for the marketing year beginning
 18 in 1941" and inserting in lieu thereof "for the marketing
 19 year beginning in the calendar year in which such crop is
 20 harvested"; and

21 (c) By inserting before the semicolon at the end of
 22 subdivision (a) of such paragraph the following: "beginning
 23 in 1941 in the case of the 1941 crop, and at the rate of
 24 100 per centum of the parity price for the commodity as of

- 1 *the beginning of the marketing years beginning in 1942 and*
2 *1943, respectively, in the case of the 1942 and 1943 crops”.*

Amend the title so as to read “An Act to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers, and for other purposes.”

Passed the Senate May 15 (legislative day, May 8), 1941.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.

[Report No. 1316]

AN ACT

To give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

MAY 19, 1941

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

OCTOBER 27, 1941

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed



CONSIDERATION OF S. 588

NOVEMBER 18, 1941.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 344]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 344, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.





House Calendar No. 200

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 344

[Report No. 1420]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 18, 1941

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union
4 for the consideration of S. 588, an Act to give to the Secre-
5 tary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments
6 to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes
7 specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and
8 Domestic Allotment Act. That after general debate, which
9 shall be confined to the Act and continue not to exceed one
10 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman
11 and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agri-
12 culture, the Act shall be read for amendment under the five-

1 minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the Act
 2 for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same
 3 to the House with such amendments as may have been
 4 adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as
 5 ordered on the Act and amendments thereto to final passage
 6 without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

RESOLUTION

For the consideration of S. 588, an Act to give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

By Mr. COLMER

NOVEMBER 18, 1941

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Speaker, the Capitol Building in Washington to many people stands as a symbol of our democratic system of government. We have taken great pride in illuminating this splendid structure at night and I think none of us ever tires of looking at it. After listening to what the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. THILL] has just said and the rumor that is around, however, I wonder how wise it is to keep the Capitol dome illuminated night after night. I just wish to draw this very practical suggestion to this honorable body—that probably the Architect of the Capitol may think it advisable to turn off the lights, on the Capitol Building until such time as peace may again come to our country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois yields back one-half minute.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult for one to stand here today and talk about an agricultural bill so political in nature. I cannot resist trying in the short time at my disposal to bring out some facts in connection with the agricultural program of the present administration.

I personally do not believe in either the domestic or foreign agricultural program of the administration; and I am willing to defend my position at any time, at any place, anywhere, and with anyone. The sad part of the picture today is that such an important bill, a bill carrying \$500,000,000 is brought before us with but 1 hour for consideration—only 1 hour in which to discuss a program that has been in operation for several years and one that has many, many defects. It seems that during all that time they have not been able to find out that the bill is based on neither common sense nor justice.

I want to call the attention of the House today and particularly of the Committee on Agriculture to the fact that if we are not very careful we are going to find that the Committee on Banking and Currency of this House will go down in history as having done more for agriculture than the Committee on Agriculture itself.

We have in this bill today the continuation of a policy of legislation for the few at the expense of the many. I do not like to have to stand up here and say these things. But let us take last year. The acting chairman of the Rules Committee and his great State of Illinois, that has such productive, fertile land, went to the United States Treasury to get 11 percent of its farm income; and also one district in one State had to go to the United States Treasury last year to get \$17,000,000 for the farmers of his district. This was possible under a system of agricultural legislation that is not

based on common sense. The fertility of the land in that district or the fertility of the land of the farms of this country is not being maintained on 1 farm out of 10, though the money is obtained under the guise of soil conservation. This money is being obtained year after year under a nice-sounding name, but it is not maintaining the fertility of our soil.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman does not want to infer that any particular Member of the House went to the Treasury to get money to give out to his constituents?

Mr. MURRAY. No. What I am trying to say is that we have a small group, represented by a very small number of States, that is getting the larger percentage of this money. I am not making any personal references to anyone.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Let me ask the gentleman another question. Assuming that this bill is defeated does the gentleman think this soil-conservation program will end? He stated it contained an appropriation for \$500,000,000. Suppose it is defeated, will this be the end of the soil-conservation program?

Mr. MURRAY. As I understand, on December 31 this year it is supposed to go back to the States, but there are not many States that have made the necessary arrangements. There is not a man on the floor of this House who believes in an agricultural program more than I do, but I do not believe in the agricultural program we have had because there is not a Member of this House who can stand up here and say that it is based on common sense or common justice. It legislates for 25 percent of agriculture and leaves the rest of the farmers to shift for themselves.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman from Wisconsin has made reference to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], the distinguished gentlewoman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER], and the distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] as being able to get these large sums for their constituents out of the Treasury. For instance, he says the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] got \$17,000,000 for his district last year alone. I do not think the gentleman should cast aspersions upon these Members. He should give them credit. Their districts undoubtedly will give them a great deal of credit. The fact that they are able to "bring home the bacon" will not be a handicap to them.

Mr. MURRAY. I am not casting aspersions on anyone, and I am not saying anything here that I have not said to all these gentlemen before I stood up here. There is no reflection on them at all. I just do this to show how unfair the program really is. It is the only way I know how to do it.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. The gentleman will admit that up in Wisconsin, where he has those beautiful lakes, where the farmers about 9 months out of the year go fishing and hunting and riding, they probably do not need as many benefits as some of the others.

Mr. MURRAY. The State of Wisconsin gets 4 percent; some States get 1 percent; some States as high as 22 percent of their income right out of the United States Treasury. And your State got 11 percent in 1940, though you are supposed to have some of the richest, most fertile, productive land in the world.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Does the gentleman consider this is a defense measure? Today we hear much said about cutting down nondefense expenditures. In view of the fact that the farmer is being so ably taken care of in the recently adopted price-control measure, does not the gentleman think this is a good place to cut down nondefense expenditures?

Mr. MURRAY. I will answer that by saying I am willing to forget all the mistakes of the past, personally. May I say the only things that make any country a great country is the fact that it has a large area of rich, productive, fertile land, as we have in this country. That is the only reason we are a great country. Now, as I said, I am willing to forget all the mistakes we have made in the past if I could be assured that we would adopt a program based on common sense and on common justice.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. To get this matter cleared up about money going to the various districts, is it not a fact that so much money is going to certain districts and certain States because of the type of administration that this law is having rather than what the individual Members are doing?

Mr. MURRAY. Fundamentally the formula is wrong, because it only goes mostly to the few at the expense of the many.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it has been said here this morning, and it has been said in other quarters, that now, since the unprovoked assault on this Nation by Japan, no legislation such as that passed by the House against strikes is longer necessary, that everybody is going to be patriotic, and that we are not going to have any more labor disturbances.

In order that your minds may be abused, I want to tell you about a case that exists today, that exists at this

moment, and that is preventing the manufacture of propellers for your airplanes that are so sorely needed.

The well-known Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, automobile manufacturers in Lansing, Mich., are under a contract with the Government, both the Army and the Navy, for the manufacture of propellers. In order to carry out that contract they are engaged in the construction of a large factory at Lansing. Since November 12, of this year, work on the installation of certain equipment of that building has been stopped, and stopped for this reason: It was stopped because the American Federation of Labor unions notified the company that their installation of certain materials would not be made because that material had been prefabricated by a C. I. O. outfit in some other factory.

That was the condition prevalent throughout the Nation until Saturday. Everybody assumed that that condition would clear up. I say to you that that condition exists today; it exists at this moment. I have talked with the O. P. M. airplane division, and they have advised me that the situation, as far as they are concerned, is hopeless, and that there is nothing they can do about it. As far as we are advised up to this time, there is no prospect of proceeding with the construction of that building so vitally needed for the construction of propellers.

I hold in my hand the correspondence on that subject. I have a letter here signed by the representatives of the Carpenters and Joiners Union, of the Sheet Metal Workers Union, and of the International Hod Carriers Union—all American Federation of Labor—dated on November 12, advising the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation that that material should not be installed in that building by their men.

I have another letter from an American Federation of Labor union to the company, dated November 15, in which they state that all future electrical fixtures must be manufactured in an American Federation of Labor factory and bear the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' label before they may be installed.

I have a letter from one of these unions dated as late as December 3 which not only confirms that condition but concludes with this ominous threat, and do not forget that they are talking about your manufacturer of propellers, and you cannot have airplanes unless you have propellers.

This letter says:

Further, that if you try to install any Congress of Industrial Organizations sheet-metal prefabricated parts, all of the American Federation of Labor crafts at present working at the propeller plant will walk off the job immediately.

The question I ask again is, What are we going to do about those conditions? You cannot fight a war without equipment, you cannot fight it without planes, and you cannot have planes without propellers; yet that condition exists at this moment, when enemy planes are attacking both the Atlantic and Pacific shores

of this Nation, and we are unable to do anything about it.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Who wrote those letters?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I read you the signatures.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I did not get them.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The Sheet Metal Workers, the Carpenters, and the Hod Carriers Unions of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Has a report ever been made to William Green, the head of the American Federation of Labor, about that situation?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I do not know. But it has been in progress for a month and it is inconceivable that he should be ignorant of the facts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman know whether he has had that information or not?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I do not know.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Would the gentleman at this particular hour care to comment on what his opinion is of what is likely to happen in the other body on the bill which we passed here the other day?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am happy to say that a discussion on the matter took place in the Senate yesterday, and I was assured both on and off the floor that hearings would be held by the Labor Committee this week, and that a bill would be presented to the Senate next week, presumably under the title of the House bill.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes, and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I had not intended to say anything on the consideration of this rule. As has been explained, the bill grants authority for the continuation of the soil-conservation plan for another 5 years.

We have heard so much here today and will hear so much about the terrible tragedy that visited this country in the small hours of Sunday morning that I feel inclined to make some comment myself thereon.

The gentleman from Virginia has just commented on the strike situation. I do not know how others may feel about it. I know there is a movement on foot now that we are in the war to the effect that there will not be any necessity for labor legislation, that everybody is going to be patriotic enough in this hour of the Nation's stress to do the right thing, but I am just wondering, if that be true, what harm any legislation could do. If everybody is going to go along and cooperate

patriotically, then, of course, there would be no necessity for such a law, but if there were such a law, it would not do anybody any harm.

I wonder if the American people yet appreciate the fact that we are engaged in a death struggle for the survival of this Nation and its institutions. As far as I am concerned, I have taken the position ever since the repeal of the neutrality law that we are in a state of war.

I wonder how many of us still think we have engaged upon a picnic that will be over in a few days. We are not fighting Japan alone. In my opinion, we should have included in the declaration of war yesterday all of the Axis Powers, and I wonder if it would not have been more appropriate to have declared war against Germany, the instigator of this cowardly, dastardly attack upon our Nation than to declare war upon Japan alone, because we must realize that that cowardly attack was fostered by Germany. It was conceived in Berlin and will, no doubt, be carried out by all of the Axis Powers.

We are in a war unto the death and the sooner the American people realize this, the sooner the American laborers, the sooner the American Congress, the sooner the American capitalists realize this the sooner we will be able to achieve that ultimate victory that we all hope for. I hope the American people will no longer be deluded. Mr. Speaker, I apprehend that when the facts are made public, it will be disclosed that we suffered a major tragedy on Sunday and that the casualty list is going to be great, indeed, and that our material losses were greater than we now suspect, but it is up to us to relegate everything else to the background and prepare for a long-drawn-out war and making whatever sacrifice is necessary.

I hope I will never again hear from this floor or from any other Government official the thought advocated that we can go on and win this war and at the same time carry on with the social progress we have made. We have got to do one of two things. We have either got to make up our minds that we are going to make whatever sacrifice is necessary or else play the role in this great tragedy of World No. 2 that was played by France.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 588) to give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the con-

sideration of the bill S. 588, with Mr. MILLS of Arkansas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, as stated by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], I believe the soil-conservation program is one of the best programs we have had in connection with our whole agricultural problem. I believe this program will pay more dividends than any other program we have had in operation under the present administration.

In fact, I do not know of anyone opposing the extension of the Soil Conservation Act. We listened with a great deal of interest to our colleague the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY]. I am sure he does not really oppose this bill. In fact, in his State and in every other State of the Union they are taking advantage of this program and building up their soil where in the past, in a great many instances, they have been destroying their soil.

Let me just refer to the South, where our major crop is cotton, which we have planted throughout all these years.

The soil has been so depleted that our people have been called upon to spend thousands and thousands of dollars annually for fertilizer in the hope of producing a fair cotton crop. It may be of interest to you to know that today, because of what we have done during the past few years under this program, we have been able to increase our production from, perhaps, 150 pounds of lint cotton per acre, in a great many instances, to 500 pounds to the acre. This has enabled these farmers to place their other lands into other crops, diversifying so as to be able to become self-sustaining.

Now, may I state the purposes of this bill, S. 588, as it came over from the Senate was to extend for an indefinite period the Soil Conservation Act. Our Committee on Agriculture, in considering this matter and taking into consideration the fact that a number of States have passed proper laws to take over this program, believed that the act should be extended for a period of 5 years to enable other States to pass the necessary legislation to carry on the program with the hope that by this time the States may be able to take over the program and have it operated under the States.

The committee in considering this bill, realizing the emergency and because of the information we had received from the Department of Agriculture and realizing that, perhaps, at this time we could not give consideration to a major farm bill, decided that the 85-percent loan program, the bottom which we put under these farm products, should also be extended, and that was taken care of for 3 years by an amendment to this bill. At the time we considered this bill the Banking and Currency Committee was considering the price-fixing bill. We heard much about placing a ceiling on all commodities and products. We had in mind that the thing that should be done was the placing of a bottom rather than a ceiling, as far as agriculture is con-

cerned. I realize that manufacturers and those who are in a position to do so can easily keep their price up to the ceiling, but I call to the attention of this House that under the leeway we have in the price-fixing bill there is no way on the face of the earth that the farmer can actually keep his price up to the ceiling. Therefore we placed in the bill a 100-percent loan instead of 85 percent. The Secretary of Agriculture said it would not permit him to operate his program, because of the opposition on the part of those who feed cattle and poultry, and so forth, and because of a guaranty from the President of a 100-percent parity by an appropriation if an appropriation is needed to bring prices up to parity. We decided to offer an amendment to simply extend the 85-percent loan for 3 years during the emergency, and we will offer that as a substitute for the committee amendment. There are two things this bill will do. It will extend the soil-conservation program for 5 years and extend the 85-percent loan for 3 years.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULMER. Yes.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. As I understand the necessity for this legislation under existing law it is that unless some such legislation is passed on December 31 of this year our soil conservation will have to end because the law terminates at that time.

Mr. FULMER. That is right, and for the further reason that a great many States have not passed necessary laws to take this program over.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I think it is highly important that it be extended, because the soil-conservation program has been of great benefit.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I think that is partly in error. Existing law provides that next year the administration of the law shall be turned over to the States, and the grants of this \$500,000,000 shall be made to the States, so that the law would not terminate.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. It would terminate in part, as I understand it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. A good many States are not able and have not yet passed an enabling act, so the law would still continue.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Yes; it would.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULMER. Yes.

Mr. MURRAY. The gentleman speaks about 85 percent value. Would the gentleman question my figures when I say that that applies to less than 25 percent of our crops?

Mr. FULMER. Yes; I challenge the gentleman's statement and refer him to the record.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULMER. Yes.

Mr. PACE. I just want to comment that under the Steagall bill it is 85 percent protection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does the amendment entirely do away with the 100-percent parity payment?

Mr. FULMER. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And that brings it back to the 85 percent?

Mr. FULMER. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The bill just extends the soil-conservation program for 5 years?

Mr. FULMER. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And extends the parity payment at 85 percent for 3 years?

Mr. FULMER. That is correct.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I thank the gentleman for the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, further answering the gentleman from Kentucky, this bill does not extend the law, because the law will extend itself. If this bill is not passed, the States will take over the administration of the Soil Conservation Act under grants from the Federal Treasury. This bill simply provides that the administration of the Soil Conservation Act shall be continued by the Federal Government for the next 5 years. I want to make that clear for the reason that the Soil Conservation Act would not terminate if this bill were not passed.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. But the present law would terminate and the administration of it would not?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No, the Federal law would not terminate, but its administration would be turned over to the States.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. As far as the Federal Government administering the law is concerned—

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That would terminate; yes, but the grants would be made to the States from the \$500,000,000 fund.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. But many States would not be in a position to avail themselves of the benefits?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Twenty-three States have passed enabling acts. They would be in a position to go ahead. There is necessity and need for the passage of this legislation, without question.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I assume that this conservation business has reasonably progressed so far now that in the future it would not cost so much? If we vote for a 5-year extension, is it the opinion of the gentleman that the outlay would be about the same, or is there chance to economize somewhat?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Well, we are all for conserving our soil. Unfortunately, the Soil Conservation Act is no longer a soil conservation act. The policy was changed 3 years ago so that the farmers were paid more for planting soil-depleting crops than they were for planting soil-conserving crops. I would like to see the policy changed so that our farmers would receive the most money for planting soil conserving crops, to actually conserve the soil, rather than to

get large payments for planting soil-depleting crops.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. But can the gentleman answer that? Is there any program that directs itself toward economy in this extension?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No, I do not think so. But I really believe, further answering the gentleman's question, and I think I speak for the farmers of Minnesota, they are willing to make sacrifices any time in the interest of the safety of our Nation. I think the day will come, by force of necessity, when appropriations for this purpose and for carrying out of other social activities of the administration and for a thousand and one other worth-while things in this country will have to come to an end. Farmers are willing to make sacrifices. I am satisfied that the farmers of Minnesota will make those sacrifices if they are called upon to do so when other groups in the United States are included with them for curtailments?

Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield. Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky. I am tremendously interested in the conservation and building up of the soil of our country. I was much disturbed to hear the gentleman say that larger payments are being made for planting soil-depleting crops.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is correct.

Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky. Why is that?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Under the act as it was originally written, larger payments were made to those who planted legumes and other soil-conserving crops.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield. Mr. JENSEN. I do not believe that applies to Iowa.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That applies to every State in the Union.

Mr. JENSEN. Now, I think the gentleman is in error. We do not get paid for raising more corn in Iowa, and that is our greatest soil-depleting crop. The farmer gets paid there for turning it into clover or possibly alfalfa.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No. You get paid a larger payment for the corn that you produce upon the allotted acreage. There should not be any payments for planting soil-depleting crops. What they should pay a man for is planting soil-conserving crops, rather than soil-depleting crops.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. I was interested in what the gentleman said about the day arriving when we would be required to discontinue some of these programs to which the gentleman referred. That sounds very good, but when are we going to start? Let me ask the gentleman this question: If he has that thought in

mind, then why should we extend this act until 1946 or 1947? Why not go along for 1 year and see whether the time the gentleman speaks of might arrive then?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am willing to go along with the gentleman and make it 1 year. But let me say there is another place where we can save at least \$50,000,000. That is, stop all these propaganda agencies from sending out and having printed at tremendous cost tens of thousands of tons of literature, New Deal propaganda that is being sent out to the American people that is absolutely wasted money, and taking away from our national-defense effort.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman knows in that respect that more literature comes out of the Department of Agriculture than any other two Government agencies.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. And I am willing to stop that. I think it should be stopped.

Mr. COCHRAN. Is the gentleman a member of the Committee on Agriculture?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Yes; I am.

Mr. COCHRAN. This is the second bill that has come from the committee where the chairman has taken the floor and told us that in view of the information that came from the Department concerning the legislation certain action should be taken. Does not the gentleman feel the Committee on Agriculture owes it to the House to put in the report the letter from the Department so that some of us can see just exactly how the Department feels about it?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That might be very advisable. The Department itself has recommended this act to be extended as is proposed in this bill because they want to continue the administration of it another 5 years, rather than have it go to the States.

Mr. COCHRAN. Is this the act that has something to do with soil erosion?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No. This is soil conservation.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield. Mr. CARLSON. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] has brought up the point that this extends it to 1947, and that is true. After all, Congress has control of the purse strings and we vote annual appropriations for carrying out the purposes of this program.

Mr. COCHRAN. But try to withhold any appropriations if it goes to 1946.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Let me say in conclusion that the fallacy of our entire farm program is this: To make it a success we must take money out of the United States Treasury. Once the money stops flowing from the United States Treasury to the farmers of the country, they will have no farm program.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield. Mr. BENNETT. What would be our condition if we did not extend this law? I ask this question for the reason that at the last session of the Missouri Legislature a bill was introduced to provide

that Missouri would go along with this national act.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is right.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. PIERCE. I am sure it does not pertain to the Pacific Northwest, that those who plant soil-conservation crops get less money than those who plant for the feeding crops.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. If the gentleman will look up the figures he will find that the smallest payments are made to those who plant soil-conserving crops, and that the ones who get the large payments are those who plant wheat, cotton, corn, and tobacco. These receive large parity payments in addition to soil-conservation benefits.

Mr. PIERCE. I am sure that is not so in the wheat area.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It certainly is. But, as I stated before, the time is probably coming during this very critical emergency when large sums will be needed for national defense, and we shall have to eliminate many of these worth-while things. I think the farmers of the country are just as patriotic as any other group of citizens. They are willing to forego benefits and make a sacrifice in the interest of the general welfare and for the safety of the country.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, it was my happy privilege at the recent special session of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress held at Miami, Fla., on November 13, 1941, to present to that fine gathering Dr. H. H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, whose address was one of the outstanding features of the convention. Dr. Bennett described somewhat in detail the important and valuable work of the Soil Conservation Service, and I believe that his remarks will prove interesting and informative to all the Members of the House and are pertinent to the pending bill.

His address reads as follows:

SOME RELATIONS OF SOIL CONSERVATION TO RIVERS AND HARBORS

(Address of Dr. H. H. Bennett, Chief, Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, at special session of National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Miami, Fla., November 13, 1941)

Those of us engaged in the national program of conserving soil and water feel that our aims are intimately related to the objectives of the Rivers and Harbors Congress. We believe that conservation work upstream—up in the fields and pastures and woodlots where gather the waters that feed the great rivers downstream—is an inseparable part of the whole big program of making the wisest possible use of our water and land resources.

Primarily we work to conserve productive soil, man's most basic resource, the one destructible resource that is utterly indispen-

sable to the welfare of all of us. In order to control erosion, the great waster of productive soil, we must control the rainfall that produces most of the erosion. Even in controlling wind erosion it is necessary to handle surface waters so that every possible drop is brought into use for producing vegetation that holds the soil against the wind.

Water is controlled by intercepting run-off with various measures such as contouring, strip-cropping, terracing, and planting grass, trees, and shrubs on land too steep to plow. This means that the first job of the soil conservationist working with farmers, ranchers, woodland operators, and all who use the land, is to store in the reservoir of the soil as much of the rainfall as possible. Water stored in the soil not only is conserved for use by the crops and trees and the livestock that support our national economy but is prevented from running off immediately into streams to pile up floods and drop troublesome silt.

Conservation of soil is inseparably tied in with the utility of rivers and channels and reservoirs of all kinds. Such work keeps soil material out of streams and harbors, and out of reservoirs and canals—holds it up on the land where it belongs.

EXTENT OF EROSION

The enormity of erosion damage is truly dismal, but it is necessary, I think, to bring the figures out in the open. It is my belief the Nation hasn't yet come to understand the full significance of the losses. Everyone should know more about them, because, over the long run, national security depends on conserving what we have left of our productive soil. Conservation of productive soil surely is national defense. I have thought this and publicly proclaimed it for decades. I understand, of course, that first things come first—that in this time of critical need we must turn our every effort to the task of strengthening our military bulwarks. And let me add that we in the Soil Conservation Service are aiding the defense program in every way we can. We are assisting in the national program of increasing production of vital foods for defense, we are aiding in the protection of the grounds of military posts from soil washing and dust, we are helping with drainage operations and with protection of water supplies, we are handling an important share of the appraising and purchasing of land for military purposes, and we are assisting farmers displaced by such purchases to find homes elsewhere.

But I hope we can—and I think and believe we can—continue with unabated vigor this other vital thing—this conservation of productive soil, without which no nation or civilization has ever survived.

Here is what has happened to us—and not enough of us have realized it:

1. Approximately 100,000,000 acres of formerly productive cropland have been ruined for any further practical cultivation. Much of it has been so gullied and slashed to pieces it is impossible to plow it. We can do little or nothing with most of this ravaged land except to get some of it back into trees or grass; it has been abandoned by farmers and is generally being left to whatever benefits nature can provide. And those deeply washed portions that still could be plowed for the most part are too unproductive for practical use.

2. From a second 100,000,000 acres of once-productive cropland all or most of the more productive layer of topsoil has been washed off. Tens of thousands of hard-working farmers are virtually bankrupt farmers on bankrupt land. Most of them have little or no chance to make a satisfactory living whether farm prices are up or down.

3. And the same process of wasteful erosion is under way on still another 100,000,000 acres of land.

I am still talking about cropland and have not included the vast area of western range

where overgrazing and other wasteful practices have wrought serious damage to many millions of acres and to the regional reservoirs, irrigation ditches, and streams.

A disturbing thing about this prodigious waste of land is that most of the damage has taken place within little more than a hundred years. This seems a very short time to me personally, because most of the damage has taken place since my father was born in 1833—within the lives of two people, one of them still living.

AMERICA HOLDS RECORD FOR SOIL WASTE

No other race, civilized or barbaric, has wasted productive agricultural land so rapidly as we Americans. I say this will full knowledge that great civilizations have been effaced from the earth because of soil erosion.

I am not making this assertion out of thin air. We have looked into the effects of erosion in some of the older parts of the world; we have surveyed the ancient lands extending across North Africa and on across the region known as the "cradle of the human race" into the country east of the Euphrates. Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, of our Service, had completed this survey just as World War No. 2 broke. He found great areas of land ruined by erosion—land that formerly supported dense populations. In places not only was the land stripped of its topsoil and horribly gullied, but the subsoil had washed off to bedrock. Archaeologists, working in those regions of devastated land, often have to dig deeply to reach the tops of the buildings of the dead cities they seek to study, as at Babylon, Khorsabad, and Antioch. At Antioch, Syria, where St. Paul struggled so valiantly to gain recognition for the Christian religion, it was necessary to dig down 18 feet in parts of the city to reach the magnificent structures of marble that the Apostle knew.

Had to dig through what? They had to dig through accumulations of the products of soil erosion—the very substance of the land that made it possible to build the cities, wasted and misplaced by the action of water and wind.

The land is gone. The people are gone. Great civilizations have disappeared from the earth: Babylonia, Assyria, and others. The remnants of the peoples of those wasted areas put up very weak resistance, as you recall, in the battles and threats of battles of recent months. And still the people of those civilizations used their lands for centuries on centuries—for thousands of years, while we in America have used up within a single century enough good land to support nations. And the devastation is still going on.

GOOD LAND LIMITED

According to our surveys and measurements of the extent of erosion, we have left, out of our original vast stores of productive soil, only 462,000,000 acres of really good land. This is all we have—all we have in cultivation now, plus all that can be brought into cultivation through practicable methods of irrigation and drainage.

Again I am talking about cropland—good cropland. And I haven't finished my statement. Here is what every citizen who has any real interest in the permanency of American agriculture—in the permanency of our Nation—should know:

Of this remaining area of 462,000,000 acres of cultivated and potentially cultivable good land all but 130,000,000 acres is subject to the very same process of wasteful erosion that already has ruined or sorely damaged an area of once productive land more than five times the size of the State of Iowa.

This will be enough land if we save all of it. But to save it from now on we must provide and maintain adequate measures for the control and prevention of erosion on more than three-fourths of all the land we till. And for much of the other fourth,

good farming practices—drainage, crop rotations, etc., must be provided and maintained.

And all this we can do if we will. I say this because it has been proved, I am convinced, on enough land to enable us to feel assured the way has been blazed. And the problem can be met in a way that will prove profitable to the individual who uses the land, as well as to the community and Nation as a whole.

Unfortunately erosion is still getting ahead of us faster than farmers and ranchers, and all the private and public agencies helping them have been able to apply measures of control and prevention. We still are ruining—that is, we still are permitting to be ruined—in the neighborhood of a million acres of land every year. The annual direct and indirect cost of erosion has been estimated at \$3,844,000,000 a year.

But we are now gaining on the wasteful process. So, I repeat: We can meet the problem. And I want to add that we must meet the problem, whatever the cost.

RATE OF SOIL AND WATER LOSS

At this point I want to make reference to a few of the thousands of measurements of soil and water losses that have been made and to give some examples of the effects of erosion, the way we go about meeting the problem, and some of the results.

The Chief of the Forest Service, Mr. Clapp, already has given you some typical examples of measured rates of soil and water losses under different types of land use that show how tremendously these rates are accelerated by stripping off nature's protective cover of vegetation. Let me add another illustration from the more than 100,000 quantitative measurements of soil and water losses that have been made under thousands of different conditions.

These few measurements that I will give you are representative of many millions of acres. They were made at the soil- and water-conservation experiment station near Zanesville, Ohio, on farm land typical of that locality and neighboring portions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky. (This is not far from the community whence hails your vice president, the Honorable Robert T. Secret.)

From land used continuously for corn, 95 tons of soil per acre are washed off in an average year along with 42 percent of all the precipitation (rainfall and melted snow) lost as immediate run-off. This means that under this type of land use (more properly, land abuse) the original depth of the topsoil (7 inches) would be removed in about 11 or 12 years. It also means that instead of having all of the average annual rainfall of 40 inches for crop use, probably 75 to 80 percent of it is lost as run-off, evaporation, and percolation.

But, on another piece of land—same soil, same slope, same size, same rainfall—planted to grass instead of corn the annual losses have been at the rate of only 0.02 ton of soil per acre and 5 percent of the rainfall.

Thus, under continuous corn cultivation, topsoil is lost at a rate 4,750 times more rapidly than under grass and 8 times more rainfall is lost as run-off. At the slow rate of soil loss under such a protective cover as grass, it would take around 40,000 years to wash off the topsoil—and probably in the meantime an adequate depth of topsoil would be reestablished from the subsurface materials.

The average yield of corn from normally treated land of the locality still retaining a fair depth of topsoil is about 35 to 40 bushels an acre, as against only about 7 to 10 bushels an acre from the corresponding exposed subsoil.

SEDIMENTATION OF RIVERS, RESERVOIRS, HARBORS

Let's glance at the matter of obstructive accumulations of erosion-produced silt in all kinds of water channels and receptacles,

whether they be rivers, harbors, reservoirs, or just ditches. Perhaps it would be as well to start by mentioning the findings of the survey of reservoir sedimentation made by the Soil Conservation Service, since it gives an inkling of what is going on in the way of costly erosion of croplands and rangelands.

This survey has shown that out of more than 12,000 reservoirs built in this country around 2,000 already have been filled to the top of the dam with the products of erosion. Approximately 2,500 other reservoirs, built at a cost of about \$250,000,000, are not yet filled but are silting at the rate of at least 2 percent a year. If better control is not provided at the sources of the silt, these 2,500 reservoirs will be filled or rendered practically useless in less than 50 years. When we consider the fact that more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of new reservoirs are under construction in the United States in 1941, this consideration is something to be concerned about.

All this huge quantity of silt comes from soil erosion, some from comparatively slow geological erosion and some—the greater bulk—from accelerated erosion on unprotected fields, overgrazed pastures and ranges, and rapidly cutting stream banks, and highway embankments. Measurements of rates of soil losses on agricultural lands under various types of use indicate that some 3,000,000,000 tons of soil are stripped from these lands annually, most of it the result of accelerated erosion. Millions of tons of eroded soil reach the oceans every year—probably close to a billion tons. But the greater part is stranded temporarily or permanently along the lower sides of fields, in thousands of stream channels, in reservoirs, in lakes, and ditches. Other huge quantities are laid down over fertile bottom lands as unwanted fine material or as water-assorted sand of relatively low productivity.

Soil surveys by Federal and State soil technicians have shown that the greater part of the once-productive alluvial lands along the lesser streams of the vast Piedmont area of the Southeast have been so covered with eroded soil and the channels so clogged with the same kind of material that they are no longer cultivable and are mostly covered with a swampy growth of willow, alder, blackberry, rushes, and cattails. Overflows have been greatly accelerated and in some instances malarial hazards have developed.

It would be interesting to have an accurate determination of formerly navigable streams that have become too clogged with erosion debris for any further navigation. We know of a great many instances of this nature, but we do not have anything near the complete story.

On my trips about the country inspecting the progress of the soil-conservation program I am constantly running into silting and silted reservoirs, ditches, and stream channels. Under the program of the Soil Conservation Service some 46 Civilian Conservation Corps camps have been engaged for 7 years in drainage improvements. This work, for the most part, has had to do with the cleaning out of silted drainage ditches. Some 70,000,000 cubic yards of washed-in soil material have been taken out of such ditches under this program, and the work can be said to have made scarcely more than a start, so enormous is the problem ahead. The material removed from these ditches is about the equivalent of the topsoil of 2,500 forty-acre farms.

Some drainage districts have been ruined by erosion. In one, in northern Mississippi, two-thirds of all the ditches have been filled with the products of erosion and the others nearly filled. Six years ago the district was abandoned, although the bonds were not to have been paid off until 1942.

THE BURIAL OF COLMA CREEK

Three weeks ago I saw an interesting example of the relation of water erosion to

sedimentation along Colma Creek in south San Francisco, Calif. Here I found that such land abuses as downhill cultivation, fields left bare of protective vegetation in winter, overgrazing, neglected gullying, and sale of topsoil for lawns and flower gardens in urban areas have contributed to a very severe erosion problem in the trucking, hog raising, and dairying hill country of San Mateo County. Many gullies, starting as trivial washes that could easily have been controlled, have cut down into soft, sandy understrata that erode almost like melting sugar. Erosion of roadside cuts and fills also has contributed enormous quantities of silt, mainly in the form of sand.

In less than 50 years the land along Colma Creek has been covered and re-covered by annual sedimentation to an accumulated depth of more than 25 feet, according to observation of those who have long lived along its course. During the past 8 years, I was told, approximately \$400,000 has been spent by south San Francisco in handling the floods and sand that spread over the stream bottoms year after year. I saw a ditch that had been cut through the sand deposit to a depth of about 12 feet as a means of passing on sand and flood flows. This job alone, I was told, cost around \$235,000. And still sand flows out of the expanding sore spots upstream into the ditch and over park areas and baseball fields.

At one time barges are said to have carried hay up Colma Creek to the Charles Lux ranch about a mile from San Francisco Bay. No boat of any kind could go up there now. Furthermore the bay itself is shoaling about the mouth of the creek.

Highway and county officials are providing about \$100,000 for the maintenance of erosion-control installations and plantings along the new Junipera Serra Boulevard that crosses eight drainages leading into Colma Creek. The Soil Conservation Service has been asked to install eight risers for silting basins above the embankment of this highway to stop the silt now passing beneath the boulevard.

Much erosion-control work is being carried on by the San Mateo soil-conservation district in its cooperation with farmers and dairymen operating on the watershed of Colma Creek. It will be interesting to observe the control effects of these operations. I suspect it may eventually cost in the neighborhood of a million and a half to \$2,000,000 to handle this problem of erosion and silting within the limits of this one diminutive part of the Nation.

GULLIES MEET THE PACIFIC

It was here, about 10 miles south of the Golden Gate, that I saw a monster gully that began in a cabbage patch and now empties in the Pacific. This gapping chasm seems to be even deeper than what we had supposed was the deepest man-made gully in the United States—Providence Cave, of Stewart County, Ga.

While I was in California I was told that, following the severe erosion experienced in several of the southern counties during the early part of this year, a number of farmers had requested that assessments on their lands be reduced because of the erosion damage, particularly damage to productive valley lands by overdeposits of erosion debris. This was in one of the richest agricultural counties of the State. A member of the board of supervisors of that county told me that they were striving to get a soil-conservation district established, and that when this was done, the county would, in all probability, be ready to put in \$100,000 annually to help with the erosion problem.

Sedimentation surveys of the municipal water-supply reservoir at High Point, N. C., made in 1934, before the erosion-control demonstration program on its watershed started, and again in 1938, after the conservation work closed down, revealed that

the average annual silt deposition in the reservoir had dropped to 24 percent less than it was before the conservation work was done. The annual loss of storage was reduced from 0.77 to 0.59 percent and the net soil loss from the entire drainage area from 0.93 to 0.71 ton per acre, as measured by the amount of sediment entering the reservoir. This reduction took place even though there was an equal number of intense storms and slightly higher run-off after the 1934 survey. This accomplishment seems even more impressive when it is considered that only 35 percent of the total acreage in this watershed was placed under erosion control.

Studies of water purification at High Point and 21 other towns in the North Carolina Piedmont have shown that a reduction of 25 to 30 percent in the silt burden of the streams would result in a saving of \$7 per million gallons of water treated. This would result in a benefit of \$94,500 annually to these towns.

POWER LOST BY RESERVOIR SILTING

During the first 9 months of 1941, in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, electric current lost due to depletion of storage capacity by sedimentation had an estimated value of more than \$250,000. Silting surveys conducted by S. C. S. in these four Southern States show that water storage capacities of major power reservoirs have been reduced by about 370,000 acre-feet in the last 25 years. All these reservoirs are located in areas of intensive farming, and the silting is the result of erosion of farm lands in these watersheds.

There are hundreds of reservoir storage sites in this region which might be developed, at great cost, but if the present rate of silting continues the region eventually will be faced with a severe shortage of water-storage possibilities. With the adoption of adequate conservation measures, silting can be reduced to a fraction of present rates.

NATIONAL CONSERVATION

Coming now to the national program for conservation of soil and water started in the fall of 1933, I want to touch briefly on the general nature and scope of the work.

We were late in getting this program under way—too late for some localities in various parts of the country. Some communities were pretty well depleted of good land and farmers who once made a living had mostly moved out. The north central part of Fairfield County, S. C., is one such community. The Licksillet section in southwestern Georgia is another; and Neri in the West Cross Timbers of Texas another. The hilly section up north of Marion, Ala., some of the country lying to the north of Ocoee, Tenn., scattered areas in the rougher sections along the Des Moines River in southeastern Iowa, and portions of the watershed of the Puerco River, N. Mex., are other localities which were permitted to go too far. Little further practical use can be made of these erosion-scoured lands except for forestry and grazing.

Not only had no attempt been made by the Federal Government to get under way a completely coordinated erosion-control and water-conservation program on the crop and grazing lands of the Nation, but very little had been done in the field of soil-conservation research until the erosion experiment stations got under way about 1930. Even the important control structure, the field terrace, which was in use as early as 1830 in parts of South Carolina, was not subjected to the scrutiny of research until a hundred years later. No one knew until about 1933 that field terraces should never have a gradient exceeding 6 inches in a linear distance of 100 feet and on highly erodible lands not to exceed a fall of about two or three inches in 100 feet.

CORRECTING MISTAKES IN PLOWING

Only very recently have we learned that from the time the moldboard plow was invented we have been plowing the wrong way on millions of acres of land. We have been turning cover crops, green-manuring crops, and the stubble or residues of crops completely upside down in preparing land for the next crop or in getting vegetable matter incorporated with the soil. It is quite proper, of course, to get land ready for the next crop and to incorporate organic matter with the mineral soil, but it isn't necessary always to plow under every vestige of vegetation and so dispose of its protective effect. We have learned recently that the proper thing to do is to plow in such a way as to leave at least a portion of the vegetable matter on top to hold the soil by checking the flow of wind and water.

Consider, for example, the results of the cooperative research work of the Soil Conservation Service and the agricultural experiment station at Lincoln, Nebr., on this matter of leaving part of the stubble on top, versus clean plowing. It has been found that the former practice—the "stubble-mulch" method—saves a very large part of the rainfall as compared with the complete turn-under system. Also better yields have resulted and, what is most encouraging, farmers have been rapidly adopting the new system.

In the Nebraska area bladed and winged types of plows have been developed for stubble-mulch farming. These run about 3 to 5 inches under the surface in such a way as to loosen the soil without turning under all of the crop residues or stubble. The vegetable residues remaining on top serve as a mulch to prevent erosion, reduce evaporation, and favor intake and storage of rainfall. It is an interesting fact that within the last year some 20 new plows or adaptations of plows have been developed to fit this new way of handling cropland. Farmers have made some of these, conservation specialists some, and implement manufacturers have made some.

On September 20, this year, at a plowing contest held in Iowa, straight plowing and clean plowing were among the points rated for successful performance. There, in the presence of some 20,000 spectators, plowers were rewarded, in part, for carrying out the best job of doing the worst thing for the land—that is, for land subject to erosion. In contrast, another plowing contest held a little later, October 8, 1941, in Wisconsin, included contour plowing among the points listed for meritorious performance.

But we are learning; we are beginning to move. When I attended a soil-conservation rally this past summer at Red Oak, Montgomery County, Iowa, where the Soil Conservation Service has been using a C. C. C. camp for conducting soil-conservation demonstrations, I was told that 3 years previously not one row of corn was purposefully planted on the contour, while this year 50 percent of all the corn rows in this important corn-producing county, in the heart of the Corn Belt, were planted on the contour to prevent erosion and to conserve rainfall. Many contoured fields of corn that I saw late this year in various parts of Iowa and Nebraska produced a fourth more, two-thirds more, or twice as much as noncontoured land of the same variety in neighboring fields on the same kind of land.

PROGRESS

I started to tell about the national program for conserving soil and rainfall. Throughout the country, cooperating with farmers and using C. C. C., W. P. A., and other kinds of labor, the Service has established since the fall of 1933 more than 700 soil- and water-conservation demonstration projects in areas where soil erosion, excessive

run-off of rainfall, and related difficulties have been serious problems. Results have been generally successful; the work has proved popular everywhere.

The basic policy adopted in the beginning of this program has involved the treatment of every acre of land of entire farms, ranches, or watersheds—every field, pasture, and wood lot—according to its individual needs, by using all known practical measures of control and prevention that fit the varied types of land, the climate, and the local type of farming. The job for the Nation as a whole is a highly complicated one for various reasons. In the first place, the land itself varies widely in its physical aspects of soil, slope, degree of erosion, and susceptibility to erosion, and, further, because these numerous land types vary greatly in crop adaptability. Moreover, climatic variations exert a powerful influence, and the farmer himself and his debts, taxes, area of good land, location, and labor supply all bear upon what can be done.

Out in the district you represent, Mr. Chairman [Representative MARTIN F. SMITH, Grays Harbor County, southwestern Washington], the protection of stream banks is one of the most important types of erosion-control work being carried on. Here the alluvial lands along many of your streams, as the Wenatchee and Satsop, have been suffering severely from accelerated bank erosion that seemingly has been caused by increased run-off due to the removal of so much of the forest from the watersheds. These lands are highly productive and splendidly adapted to dairying and the production of commercial vegetable and legume seed. The community cannot afford to lose any of this land. The supply is limited and, once the land is gone, it can't be recovered.

On looking over the work in that locality only a few weeks ago, I found that the various bank stabilization practices are proving highly effective, especially the planting of willows, the establishment of special kinds of barriers at critical points, and the occasional cutting of short stretches of new channel through obstructive sandbars, as at John Zak's place on the Wynoochee. I was particularly surprised to see on both the Satsop and the Wynoochee that wire cables anchored through strategic points in front of cutting banks were collecting from the rivers great levees of logs which, in turn, were causing the piling up of gravel to form highly effective protective barriers. Here the destructive force of the river itself has been skillfully turned to combat its own depredations against productive land.

The demonstrations throughout the country have been at least sufficiently successful to build up a general and increasing demand for control and prevention of erosion and increased utilization of rainfall, all of which fit perfectly into a completely coordinated national program for all-out erosion control, silt control, conservation and utilization of water on the land and along the streams; protection of rivers; safeguarding of cities and farms along stream courses; and protection of harbors, lakes, ditches, and valley lands.

DEMOCRACY AT WORK ON THE LAND

And this has led to another thing, a step beyond the soil and water conservation demonstration. It has led to the soil conservation district movement. The rapid development of soil conservation districts in the United States has been, I think, the most significant movement pertaining to agricultural land that has ever taken place anywhere in the world.

When the Department of Agriculture, a little more than 4 years ago, painstakingly prepared a model or suggestive soil conservation districts act to be submitted to the States for whatever value it might have

toward the development of State legislation suitable for speeding conservation, I personally felt that real progress would be made if three or four States should pass such a law within 3 or 4 years.

What has surprised me, and many others who have kept up with the districts movement, is that 42 States have adopted such an act within 4 years. Maine and Vermont have adopted it; and Georgia, New York, California, Florida, Washington, Ohio, and most of the other States—all but 6 of them.

And here is another surprising thing: In the last 4 years, farmers and ranchers in 40 States, from Vermont to California, already have gone into their voting places and created by their own action more than 625 soil conservation districts. These districts now embrace approximately 370,000,000 acres of land and more than 2,000,000 farm families live in them.

Approximately a hundred of the districts, all of which were set up by vote of the people themselves, have been increased in size since their formation, through petition of the surrounding farmers. A few weeks ago I visited a soil conservation district in southeastern Nebraska—the Turkey Creek District—which had been enlarged 28 times since its establishment, by 28 separate petitions of groups of neighboring farmers. The district started out with 62,000 acres. It had grown to 235,000 acres when I was there—grown by choice of the people themselves through their own petitions in the true American way.

Things like this don't happen among free civilized people without deep-seated conviction. I learned first hand what the cause was: It was the work which the erosion specialists had done to help the farmers. This work had proved successful. Soil and rainfall had been conserved with practical farm measures. Crop yields had increased and farm income had gone up as the result. Farmers told me that the measures applied on their lands, which they showed me out in their own fields, had benefited both their land and their income.

That was the source of the ferment in the minds of farmers—hundreds of farmers operating thousands of acres—which had created Turkey Creek District by their own vote and enlarged it, not to twice, but to nearly four times its size within the brief period of approximately 2 years. In the beginning someone had denied the forthright purpose of the proposed district—ugly rumors had spread around to the effect that the Federal Government was preparing to move in and take over complete management and operation of the farms. A meeting called to establish the district broke up in confusion. But afterward—and this is the kind of thing that blazes the trail of human progress—determined farmers went into operating districts of other localities and learned for themselves the truth. They came back, called another meeting, and told their neighbors what they had seen, not what someone had told them. Not long after that the district was established by an almost unanimous vote of the local farmers.

These districts are cooperative, democratic organizations of farm people, dedicated to the conservation of soil and water, grass and forests. Actually, they are groups of farmers banded together legally in a well-defined community in order to obtain the help of one another and of various governmental agencies in keeping their soil from washing and blowing, in conserving rainfall, protecting the grazing plants of the range, and keeping forests permanently productive. These people are interested in protecting the uplands and lowlands and the headwaters and intermediate streams, while you, as I have already pointed out, are seeking to protect the trunk streams, the people living along them, the adjacent properties,

and the harbors for downstream and along the coast.

ALLIED FOR WATERSHED PROTECTION

You have a potentially powerful ally in these farmers and ranchers who are slowing down the rush of rain water and snow water from the ridges to the river. I know of various small streams where flood heights already have been very markedly reduced as the result of soil and water conservation. The South Palouse River of Washington is an example. On this stream floods apparently have been controlled and the original perennial flow that had ceased for years has been at least partly reestablished.

If this can be accomplished along enough of the little streams, flood flows in the large rivers should be reduced in some degree and the flow of silt into all of them should be greatly diminished.

And farmers and ranchers are finding that in achieving conservation of soil and water they are in better shape, with safer lands, protected forests, better pastures, reclaimed gullies, and more soil moisture conserved for growing crops. Not the least important benefit from this work has been that people operating in soil-conservation districts have learned anew the old lesson that in unity there is strength—that many people working together can accomplish deeds impossible by separate individual effort.

I believe the time has come when we should think of flood control, not as one line of work, nor of soil conservation as another line of work, nor of silt prevention and forest protection as other lines. We should think of these as interrelated parts of a bigger field—of watershed protection. We should plan these activities together and carry them out together—carefully coordinated to accomplish the greatest benefits for everyone concerned.

I believe it is unnecessary for me to attempt any explanation of the advantages of teamwork like that. It is sufficient merely to point out that everyone in a watershed participates and everyone stands to benefit from a complete watershed-protection program. Farmers all down the drainage ways—all the way from ridge crests to the mouths of rivers—are benefited in various ways. People in towns benefit in other ways: Flood dangers are reduced; silting of harbors, reservoirs, channels, and bottomlands is greatly retarded; wildlife and forests are improved.

A complete watershed-conservation program involves almost everyone who owns or uses land—millions of people, millions of acres. It benefits virtually every one of these, and everyone plays a part in the work—downstream dwellers and upstreams dwellers and people who do not live on streams at all.

Public opinion is strong for programs that benefit the majority of the people. All the individuals and groups who are interested in various phases of watershed management have a common purpose—whether they are conserving soil, protecting forests, reducing siltation, or controlling floods. Here is an opportunity for teamwork—for all people to unite in plans and purposes to bring about sound, practical, efficient use of our basic resources of soil and water. Here is a job of education, of planning, of action, by individuals and by groups, to challenge our imagination and abilities to the utmost.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am the newest member on the Committee of Agriculture of the House and am very much interested in agriculture. You perhaps know that the committee gave this bill thorough consideration. This is

a good bill. This will extend the Soil Conservation Service for 5 years and the A. A. A. payments for 3 years.

You and I know that care of the soil requires much thought, time, and work. Farmers who benefit under this program do not get money for nothing. These payments are not doles. These soil-conservation payments are earned by contour plowing and terracing and approved methods of soil conservation; furthermore, the farmers have to reduce their acreage in order to receive the benefits. I am sure you all realize that the farmers of the Nation feed and clothe not only themselves but all those engaged in industry, all our soldiers, and all the citizens of our country. The farmers represent about 40 percent of the Nation's population, and they produce the food to feed everyone, and yet the farmers receive only 13 percent of the national income. I hope every Member will vote for this resolution. It is one of the best bills that has been before us.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. Do I understand that as a legislator the gentleman likes to take money out of the Treasury for 22 percent of the farmers of this country year after year? Does he try to say it is wise legislation to pay benefits to the few at the expense of the many?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. If 40 percent of the people are getting it, yes; because the farmers are the ones, after all, who sustain the life of this Nation. They produce what we are all after; that is, something to put into our stomachs and something to wear on our backs.

Mr. MURRAY. What percentage of the farmers get this money?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Possibly a fair percentage of the total.

Mr. MURRAY. Is it not true that 25 percent of the so-called farmers are getting around 75 percent of the money and that in many places the actual farmers do not get this money?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I think that those who receive it work for it and earn what they receive.

Mr. MURRAY. Those are the ones who do not get it.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. They work for it and earn it.

Mr. MURRAY. The big operators are the ones who get the money, while the so-called family sized farmer does not get a great deal of this money.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I cannot quite agree with that. I am for the family size farmer.

Mr. MURRAY. The gentleman has not looked at the book. We have a big, thick volume in the committee that shows that a comparatively few receive checks of from \$1,000 to \$7,600.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. We have somewhat restricted those amounts. I may say that those who work will get it and it will be in proportion to the amount of work they put in.

Those who howl at the prices farmers are receiving, listen to me. During the other war wheat was \$2.50, while today it is \$1 per bushel; cotton was 42 cents, yet

today it is 16 cents per pound; and bear this in mind, too, that these prices today are considerably higher than we have been receiving the past few years. If anyone thinks our farmers are overpaid, then remember this: The average daily earning of the farmers down in my area is \$1.08. The farmers' wives and children work for nothing except their board and clothes, and not much of that. After all, we have plenty of northerners there each winter. The prices paid by the consumer are not reflected in the prices received by the farmers.

I represent the one-gallews farmers who eat some of the cheese produced from the State represented by the gentleman from Wisconsin and some of the crackers made in the city represented by my colleague from St. Louis.

I came from the short-grass country. If any of you think our farmers are overpaid, come down to Oklahoma and follow in the furrow, or ride the tractor with the heat and dust boiling up around you from morn till dark, or perhaps when the sand is blowing 30 miles an hour. Let the flying ants, smut, and grease get smeared over your face and in your hair. Get down on your knees and pull seven or eight hundred pounds of bolls a day. I have done it, and I know the trials and tribulations of a little farmer.

Bear in mind that the farmers have no 40-hour week. Neither do they receive any social-security rewards nor any unemployment-compensation benefits.

Yes; and our farmers furnish more than their share of the boys in the defense factories and in the armies.

The farmers have filled the bins. We will need and I hope we will use a lot of this surplus. Every time someone talks about the surplus, then Wall Street knocks farm prices down several points.

One more thought and I will close, and that is the fact that when this emergency is over there will be thousands returning to the soil for a livelihood, and those who do not return will be directly or indirectly dependent upon the soil.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] such time as he may desire.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I want to make a brief announcement that the bills on the Private Calendar will be called tomorrow, and I shall ask unanimous consent later that this may be done. I wanted to make this announcement at this time to Members who are interested in that calendar.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD].

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask a question of the young, new Member who recently took his seat. I would like to have him take a trip through the beautiful Shenandoah Valley and note the farms that those wealthy city people, who also get this money, have down there. I would then ask him if he thought such people are really entitled to receive this so-called aid.

I have no objection to the real and needy farmers receiving this remuneration. Even in my section the real farm-

ers are not the only ones getting it. Of course, it is argued that we must take them all in, or the conservation plan fails of its purpose. Must we continue indefinitely these raids on the Treasury? [Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, I want to repeat one more thing before the House today and that is this: If we are not just a little careful about this agricultural legislation, the future will show that the Banking and Currency Committee of this House is doing more constructive work for the farmers of this country than this bill will ever give. We are following legislation for the few at the expense of the many. We subsidize only three crops of consequence and let the 75 to 80 percent of the producers take their chances. We protect the few at the expense of the many.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. I believe the gentleman will agree that there came out of the Committee on Agriculture the measure that provided for 85 percent loans, which has perhaps been more beneficial to those commodities of which we have a surplus than any other. That did not come out of the Banking and Currency Committee, it came out of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. MURRAY. Well, I will answer the gentleman by saying this, and I request him to dispute it if it is not a fact: All these crops that we have been spending money to control all these years are just the ones that give us the embarrassing surpluses today. We have over a billion bushels of wheat in the country today. We have spent millions of dollars holding down the production of wheat. Then we have cotton, and you have no idea of the amount of money we have poured into the cotton business. The Banking and Currency Committee put the floor under all crops for which an increase has been asked by Mr. Wickard. They did not try to pick out two or three crops.

Mr. PACE. Well, how much?

Mr. MURRAY. Around \$2,000,000,000 during the last 8 years for cotton and the cotton States. Here we are appropriating \$500,000,000 a year, and we are subsidizing largely crops that are soil-depleting. We are losing \$15 a bale right today in order to get rid of cotton after we paid out money for raising or not raising it. Does this make sense? I say that is not based on common sense, it is not based on common justice, and we cannot continually come to the United States Treasury and expect to get money for crops that are depleting our soil and get the funds in the name of soil conservation.

Here is a \$500,000,000 bill, and we have only a few minutes of debate on it. As far as I am concerned, without any intention of being egotistic, there is nothing I would like better than to stand up here and discuss this matter fully, with

Members from either side of the aisle, in an effort to analyze the situation. It is fundamentally wrong to continually appropriate money for the few at the expense of the many.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The gentleman says we are depleting our soil by planting certain crops. If the gentleman knows anything about agriculture, he knows that the yield of cotton, wheat, corn, and all these other commodities has increased under this program and the statistics of the Department of Agriculture will bear that out. Another thing, when the gentleman talks about cotton, I remind the gentleman that by establishing the cotton farmers of the South we are able to buy your butter and cheese that you have been fussing about all these years. If you do not want to help cotton, then do not ask the people of the country to help the dairy industry in Wisconsin, because that is what we do when we get the money to buy your products.

Mr. MURRAY. I do not want to get excited. Nor do I wish to be misled by any controversy about any one crop. When I feel the need of more agricultural information I shall be pleased to consult the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The gentleman ought to give truthful statements then.

Mr. MURRAY. He always does; and I hereby challenge you to show where he has not done so. The political agriculturists are so used to having people believe their bedtime stories that they think they can fool the public forever. The gentleman will just follow the rules of the House. It is not necessary to make anything up about the lopsided agricultural program fostered by the gentleman from Missouri. It is an unfair, uneconomic, cross-purpose scheme, more interested in conserving the New Deal than it is the soil of this country. As far as the cotton and these oleo and butter businesses are concerned, we will attend to that next session. Dairy farmers also have to furnish money for the oleo business, you know.

May I say once more, if the committee wants to continue to pass this kind of unfair legislation, if it wants to let the Banking and Currency Committee put a floor under agriculture in this country, let them go ahead and do it. We can contrive schemes for only a few crops, but the House will fall in time. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] has been the leader in broadening the base on the agricultural products to be benefited.

I will ask a few questions. Has the crop-control program of the administration controlled production? We started out a few years ago and we were going to control production. Did we? The largest number of acres that have ever been controlled in the Nation in 1 year is 34,000,000, yet in the last few years we have added 74,000,000 acres to the farms of our country. Was anything controlled? Yes; acreage on certain crops

was reduced and yields increased by gifts of fertilizer or by improved seed.

As far as that control of acreage is concerned, it just did not amount to anything at all, so that is water over the dam, and there is no use talking about it. It was just one more vision. We lost our foreign cotton market largely through the agricultural program, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOOK].

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I think we are losing sight of one real fact, that is, I believe the soil-conservation program has been one of the biggest factors in our national-defense program today. It has taught the farmers of America to conserve their soil, and to be able to produce two blades of grass where one grew before. Our illustrious Vice President, the Honorable HENRY A. WALLACE, former Secretary of Agriculture, must have had in mind the national-defense program when he inaugurated the present program. The farmers now can go full steam ahead and produce double for our program in this war. Surpluses? In this national emergency and in this hour of peril, we may thank God that we have these surpluses. I think we should continue the soil-conservation program in the interest of the farmers of America, who are building up their soil in the interest of national defense. They will feed America during this war, and food is as necessary as bullets.

We talk about the payments we say that the farmer is getting paid to conserve his soil. I think it is one of the finest and best investments this country has ever put into effect. As the dark days ahead come, we shall see that the farmer of America will well repay to this Nation that which this Nation has given to him. It will be one of the real factors in the national-defense program, and this soil-conservation program should be extended.

We are doing nothing more or less for the farmer than what the tariff did for the manufacturer. We are just giving to the farmer what the manufacturer got under the tariff.

Labor and agriculture will cooperate in this hour of need, but you must remember that we must also cooperate with them and do nothing that will bring about any strained relations. I hope this bill will pass unanimously.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. PIERCE].

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Chairman, I deeply regret to see my colleagues on the Committee on Agriculture criticize the Triple A program. I well recall that when 1933 came along and this administration came into power farmers were broke from one end of the country to the other—farmers, merchants, bankers, and all. We started with the idea that mill-processed commodities should yield to the producer the cost of production. We collected from the processor the difference between the market value and the production cost. The process was supposed to collect it

from the consumer. The plan worked admirably for wheat and cotton, and we were making real progress when the Court held the processing tax unconstitutional. Then we came back with the Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, which has worked well. It has helped thousands. I do not know how my friend from Wisconsin figures out that just a few get all the benefits. That is not true in Oregon. Our farmers are prospering in all the great Northwest, as they are in the cotton lands and in the dairy lands.

This program has brought prosperity to our country. There have been wrongs committed, there is no doubt, but this law should at this time be renewed for 5 years. If we do not extend it the whole structure will come down. You cannot afford to destroy the farm program in this hour of peril. This bill should pass without a question, and I hope there will not be a dissenting vote. If the program comes to an end, then what? It would mean throwing the responsibility back upon the States. Very few of the States are prepared with laws to enforce the act. It is a national problem and should never be attempted on a State basis.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GILCHRIST].

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, we have this same old debate about three times every session. Members stand here and say that farm benefits are for one against the many. This is not true. The farmers of this country are not asking for a thing except to be put on a par with all the other industries. They do not want anything but that, and they have never asked anything but that—that is all. They are not asking for tariffs, like the manufacturers.

My good friend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] spoke about some farms over here in the Shenandoah Valley. What do the people that own the mansions along Cape Cod Bay get out of tariffs? What do the millionaires all over the country get out of the customs duties? The farmers do not want anything but parity; they want equal treatment with others, and some of you people say that they should not have it. You think that they are not entitled to be on a par with other people.

The facts are that the farmers are not getting much of this money. The spread between the farm and the dinner table is something immense. The farmers get only from 35 to 45 cents on your dollar, and the manufacturers and distributors are getting the balance of it. Still, you people in opposition stand here and say the farmers are at fault in regard to the high cost of living when the other fellows are getting the money. This is ridiculous when you look at the known facts.

They talk about the big surplus that now exists. You ought to thank God that there is a surplus in such things as corn and cotton at a time when you are about to enter a long and cruel war, because this surplus of food is what will support your armies, both here and in Europe. Food always supports the Army. The old saying that armies march upon their bellies is true.

I remember when I was a boy studying eighth-grade American history, reading how Columbus and those who followed him went to the East Indies for spices. Do you know what spices were used for? Simply to preserve food and history shows that the production and preservation of food has been the foundation of advanced civilization.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILCHRIST. I beg the gentleman's pardon, but I only have 5 minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Just one little short question.

Mr. GILCHRIST. All right.

Mr. KEEFE. Do I understand from the gentleman that the fundamental purpose of this bill is to enrich the farmer or to enrich the soil—which?

Mr. GILCHRIST. I will say to the gentleman that if he cannot distinguish between an enrichment of the farmer and the enrichment of the farmers' soil, then I cannot answer him because it is impossible to enlighten the gentleman if he cannot see that the two things are about the same, and that the enrichment of the land owned by the farmer inures to the farmer himself.

Something was said in this debate about the closing of the exchanges. My good friend from Michigan talked about that. Why, I can remember when previous to the present farm-loan program the exchanges were open and corn would sell for about 30 cents a bushel at the time immediately after the farmers were husking the corn, and then the speculators got it on the exchanges and the prices went up to 50 and 60 cents before another crop came into being. Now, under the loan program which this bill supplements, the farmers are able to make that spread themselves and it does not cost the people that eat cornmuffins anything more. You are paying no more for your corn products than you would without the closing of the exchanges.

When we know that parity on corn today is about 80 cents and that the last paper I saw from my district put the farm price at about 60 cents, that you would not object to a bill which seeks to restore parity to farmers by allowing them to receive parity and conservation payments.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. COFFEE].

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor at this time simply to call attention to the fact that the Banking and Currency Committee placed a ceiling on agricultural prices, whereas the Committee on Agriculture has been endeavoring to place a floor under agricultural prices.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Not right now; I have only 2 minutes.

Mr. MURRAY. I yielded to the gentleman.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. A good many people think that prices of agricultural commodities are getting out of sight. Most farm prices are below parity. Taking the prices as of October 15, and the

10-year average between 1919 and 1929, the prices today are much lower on most commodities than they were during that period. Further, that 10-year period covered a severe depression in agriculture. Agriculture has not been on its feet since the first World War.

This also should be borne in mind. The value of all farm lands and buildings in the United States in 1940 was \$1,000,000,000 less than in 1910, which more or less reflects the plight of agriculture during the last 20 years.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. This bill extends the Soil Conservation Act for 5 years. I think it is fair and reasonable to continue the act during this emergency.

Second, it continues the existing 85 percent of parity loan program for 3 years, if the committee amendment, which the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture will offer, is adopted.

The bill at present provides for 100 percent loans. I opposed that change because I felt it was for the best interest of agriculture to protect the present 85 percent program. I was glad the committee reversed its action and will now report the amendment to continue the 85 percent loan program for 3 years. I think this is fair and reasonable. Certainly this loan program is needed in connection with such commodities as wheat and cotton and some of the other surplus commodities which have no foreign market at the present time.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I take these 2 minutes to suggest that, in my opinion, this Soil Conservation Act needs a good working over. I call particular attention to the fact that it has worked inequitably insofar as the ordinary average farmer is concerned. After all, as a practical matter the act was intended to be of assistance to the farmer as well as to provide for the better protection of the soil generally. The Government saw fit to make these grants to the farmer if he elected to come within its provisions.

The difficulty is that too much of the money goes to the big operators. Surely, there is something wrong when the Government provides for an appropriation of a half billion dollars and then pays about 80 percent of it to approximately 20 percent of the farm operators. Furthermore, the farmer is paid to conserve the soil so it will produce more crop, and then the allotment is on an acreage and not on a normal-yield basis.

Mr. Chairman, my plea is to do a little more for the small operator, the family-sized farm operator, and less to the big operator who creates the surplus when there is one.

One thing more, Mr. Chairman, this House passed a bill several weeks ago that would permit the farmer having excess wheat to compute it on the normal-yield basis instead of the acreage basis. It is equitable and fair. And yet that

measure has been tied up in another body for several weeks with no consideration having been given it. It seems to me that the Department of Agriculture could do well by approving this bill, if that is what it takes to get further action on it.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield now to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, notwithstanding many of the things that have been said in this debate, we must all realize in this serious hour that the farmers of the United States are very close to the first line of our national defense. We need not argue and debate about any surplus of food today. We are at war. Our sailors and our soldiers—all of our fighting men—must be fed. I predict that you will all be very happy that we have farmers who are producing corn, wheat, hogs, beef, and other things to feed our fighting forces and our civilian population. We should be happy that we have these farmers who have and will continue to raise those things which will clothe and keep warm our people. So the question of surplus food here today is out of order. In war food is a very important item.

This is merely a bill to extend our soil conservation program and to give authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to continue payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes of the domestic allotment act. The farmers in my district are not so much satisfied with all parts of the legislation. But they want to conserve soil. They would like to see the item on payments based on the average normal yield basis rather than on the basis of acreage. They are opposed to having any large percentage of the payments given to the big operators and I join them in urging the Department to make some changes in the rules in order that more of the funds go to the operators of the so-called family-sized farm. I hope legislation introduced to this effect will be eventually passed, but in the meantime I am sure that this House will pass this legislation in order that there will be no interruption in our farm program which is, in my opinion, now linked up very closely to our efforts to win this war.

The farmers in my State—Nebraska—are among the most patriotic people of our land and I assure you that they can be depended upon to give a real account of themselves now and whenever the Nation calls.

Mr. Chairman, you can depend upon every farmer and farm woman in my district to give their every energy toward helping our Government in this time of need. They are ready now and you can depend upon it that if the Almighty will bless us again with moisture and favorable weather they will raise the food our Army and Navy and our civilian population will need so badly as these terrible war days progress.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, this is an extension of legislation which was passed early in the year 1936, after the Supreme Court had declared the original Triple A Act invalid. It was a difficult proposition at that time to know in what direction we should go in working out a national farm program, and the Congress

at that time made a wise decision when it determined to base the program on soil conservation. That has been the basis of the farm program since that time. It is true that not all of the money that is paid out necessarily goes for soil conservation, and it is true, as has been said this afternoon, that the producer of crops which are soil-depleting get a larger percentage of the money than do the producers of crops which are soil-conserving.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. Briefly.

Mr. COOLEY. I just want to ask if it is not a fact that the farmers are not paid for producing crops but rather they are paid for reducing the production of such soil-depleting crops.

Mr. HOPE. Yes; that is what I was coming to. The producers of soil-depleting crops are paid under this program for reducing their acreage of soil-depleting crops and increasing their acreage of soil-conserving crops. In addition, there are other payments made for carrying out certain soil-conserving practices.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I am sorry; I cannot yield at this time. When we first passed the act in 1936 it was not known just how far Congress could go in working out a Federal agricultural program after the Supreme Court decision, and for that reason it was provided that on January 1, 1938, this program should be administered by the States. Some of the States passed legislation to take it over, and others did not, and because they did not we extended the program for 4 years, from January 1, 1938, as a national program. That 4-year period has expired, and today we have under consideration the extension of the program for another 5 years as a national rather than as a State program. Although some of the States have passed legislation to take over the program, a majority of them have not, and it would mean of course that the program would have to be dropped as to those States or that they would have to call special sessions of their legislatures to enact enabling legislation to continue the program in them. Personally I don't think this program can ever be administered as a State program. A soil-conservation program is national in its scope, and must be administered as a national program. Our committee has not, as did the Senate, made this indefinitely a national program. We were willing to let it be tried out for another 5 years and then see if we wanted to continue it permanently as a national program, or turn it over to the States. That is the question we are voting on today—whether it shall be extended for 5 years.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Would the gentleman have any objection to making the program continue for only 3 years, to coincide with the 85 percent parity amendment?

Mr. HOPE. I cannot say that I will have any objection, but on the other hand I see no reason why we should not

extend it for the 5-year period. We considered that in the committee and it was the almost unanimous decision of the committee at that time.

Mr. BATES of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I am sorry. My time is very limited.

This bill provides for extension of the provision for loans on basic commodities at 85 percent of parity. In the bill before you the figure is 100 percent of parity, but a committee amendment will be offered to make it 85 percent.

Perhaps we can overdo this matter of trying to put the national-defense angle into everything that comes before us in the way of legislation, but I certainly believe the continuation of this program is very important to national defense. The organization set up under the soil-conservation program is the basis of administration for all Federal agricultural activities dealing with production. Under this program there have been set up State and local committees which furnish today a most effective avenue by which the agricultural angle of national defense can be brought down to individual farmers in every community in the United States. Farmers today are being asked to play a most important part in defense and I am proud to say that the farmers of this country have cooperated more fully and have done their part to a greater extent in carrying out the national-defense program than any other branch of industry or any other group of our population.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 12 minutes.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe I have the capacity to comprehend some of the statements that have been made. Three or four gentlemen have stated they thought it was about time to cut out this and that and the other with regard to agriculture. Is it true that Members of this House do not regard agriculture as part of the defense program? Is it true or could it be true that you do not think that food for the troops is just as important as bullets or uniforms? I am afraid we are headed for a long war. It seems to me you would be anxious to set up a program that would conserve and build up the soil in order that you would know that regardless of how long the struggle lasts the farmers of this Nation will be in a position to produce food not only to supply the boys in the ranks, not only to supply the 135,000,000 people of this country, but, if need be, to supply those who are allied with us and who are not so fortunate in production. I do not get it, that now is the time to cut this out; let the land wash away; let the soil become depleted; place it beyond the power and capacity of the American farmer to produce for those who must fight the battles of this Nation. Where does that thought come from at this hour? Certainly this is the most critical day we have faced since the country was founded. It seems

to me most anything will be said here to misrepresent the facts or to damn the program. One Member, I am sure, unintentionally and in an unguarded moment, made the statement that after the Government had put millions into cotton it was today paying \$15 a bale to get rid of it. It is not doing any such thing. The average cost of every bale of cotton which the United States Government owns is 13 cents, and in order to supply cotton to Canada, our neighbor to the north, in order to meet the cheap price of cotton produced in Brazil, it is reducing the price of cotton from 17 cents to 13½ cents to Canada, and it is not costing the United States Government one single dime. It is simply reducing its profit.

The statement was made here that the little farmer was getting nothing out of the program. Do not overlook the fact that by a special act of this Congress, for which many of you voted, we have set up a special program, that when a man's payments are small his percentage is increased. If his payment is not more than \$20 it is increased by 40 percent. If his payment is from \$20 to \$40, it is increased 20 percent, and so on. I challenge the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], or anybody else to introduce legislation to increase those payments, and I think he will find a most receptive attitude on the part of the Committee on Agriculture. But I think it is wrong to misrepresent the facts and try to damn this program by statements that are not true. I hope the day will come when every Member of this House can go down on the farm, back in Illinois and everywhere else, and walk in the furrow with the farmer, and find out what he is doing, and what this program means to him.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman talks about an increase of 40 percent for the \$20 payment. Even that is only an increase of \$8, or a total of \$28. That does not compare very well with those who are still getting the big money out of it.

For instance, even with what the gentleman has said, does he realize now that even in view of that, 80 percent of this money goes to less than 20 percent of the operators?

Mr. PACE. It might be that John Smith gets \$1,000, but in my country if John Smith gets \$1,000 he probably has 10 or 15 families on the farm. The law says that in such a case the payments shall be distributed among these in exactly the same ratio in which they participate in the crop; and the record will show that in the end John Smith probably gets \$50 or \$75, or the same amount every other family on the farm did that participated in growing the crop. That brings it down from 80 percent to a very small percent.

Are we going to say that a man who has a large farm shall not participate? Are you going to say that if a man has 1,000 acres he is not an American, and cannot participate in this program? We have already limited him. He cannot get so very much money under the pres-

ent law, and if we reduce his payments too low he would not cooperate in the program, which would be very unfortunate.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. PACE. Let me proceed. This program does three things: It pays the farmer for planting soil-building crops; it pays a farmer for not planting soil-depleting crops; and it pays a farmer for engaging in what is called soil-building practices, the building of terraces, filling ditches, contour plowing, improving the soil, getting it ready if you please for the very condition we face at this particular hour. It is beyond me how anybody can get on this floor and intimate that the time has now come, when we have reached the hour we have all feared and worked to be ready for, that the time has now come when we should stop and break down agriculture.

The bill does one other thing, it continues for 3 years the 85-percent loans. I do not believe this provision is going to cost very much, if anything. For illustration, the new cotton crop has been gathered—11,500,000 bales, and only about 1,000,000 bales of cotton have gone into the loan. And of the cotton of previous crops under loan the farmers have paid off these loans on several million bales during the last few months. No doubt the same is true as to wheat, corn, and the other commodities.

Mr. HARNESS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. HARNESS. The gentleman states that the 85-percent-loan program is continued for a period of 3 years.

Mr. PACE. Yes.

Mr. HARNESS. Does the bill also carry the 49-percent wheat penalty?

Mr. PACE. The 49-percent wheat penalty was not a 1-year proposition. Get this straight, the 49-percent wheat penalty is now permanent legislation. The law states that the penalty shall be 50 percent of the loan. If the loan happens to be 50 cents the penalty would be 25 cents. If the loan is \$1 the penalty will be 50 cents. That applies to all these commodities, corn, wheat, rice, cotton, and tobacco.

Mr. HARNESS. I mean is it specifically dealt with in the legislation now before us?

Mr. PACE. It does not touch the question of penalty.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. On the question of penalties, they apply only in the year in which the crop is marketed.

Mr. PACE. And only in the years when marketing quotas have not been disapproved by the producers.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. The other day in the Price Control Act we saw fit to place agricultural commodities.

Mr. PACE. Yes, that is right.

Mr. DONDERO. But we did not place in that bill the cost of the things the farmers must buy.

Mr. PACE. I appreciate the gentleman's suggestion. The reason I wanted a top in the price-fixing bill of 115 percent instead of 110 was that we are putting a bottom under farm prices of 85 percent of parity. To be fair then we should put the top at 15 percent above parity. I do not think that many people would ever get 115 percent, but it was suggested in the hope that with the market fluctuating above and below parity the final result would be 100-percent parity.

These extensions will merely extend the present law and I hope it meets with the unanimous approval of the House.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired; all time has expired. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g), is amended by striking out subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g).

Sec. 2. Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h), is amended (1) by striking out subsection (a); and (2) by striking out, in subsection (b), "Subject to the limitations provided in subsection (a) of this section, the" and inserting in lieu thereof "The".

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (U. S. C., 1934 ed., Supp. V, title 16, sec. 590 (h) (a)) is amended (a) by striking out 'January 1, 1942' wherever appearing therein and inserting in lieu thereof 'January 1, 1947', and (b) by striking out 'December 31, 1941' and inserting in lieu thereof 'December 31, 1946'."

"Sec. 2. The paragraph numbered (10) of the act entitled 'An act relating to corn and wheat marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended', approved May 26, 1941, is amended—

"(a) By striking out '1941 crop' and inserting in lieu thereof '1941, 1942, and 1943 crops';

"(b) By striking out 'for the marketing year beginning in 1941' and inserting in lieu thereof 'for the marketing year beginning in the calendar year in which such crop is harvested'; and

"(c) By inserting before the semicolon at the end of subdivision (a) of such paragraph the following: 'beginning in 1941 in the case of the 1941 crop, and at the rate of 100 percent of the parity price for the commodity as of the beginning of the marketing years beginning in 1942 and 1943, respectively, in the case of the 1942 and 1943 crops'."

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, by direction of the committee I wish to offer a substitute for the amendment printed in the bill S. 588 and ask unanimous consent to withdraw the committee amendment just read by the Clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following in lieu thereof:

"That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-

ment Act (U. S. C., 1934 ed., Supp. V, title 16, sec. 590 (h) (a)) is amended (a) by striking out 'January 1, 1942,' wherever appearing therein and inserting in lieu thereof 'January 1, 1947,' and (b) striking out 'December 31, 1941' and inserting in lieu thereof 'December 31, 1946.'

"Sec. 2. The paragraph numbered (10) of the act entitled 'An act relating to corn and wheat marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,' approved May 26, 1941, is amended—

"(a) By striking out the words and figures '1941 crop of the commodities cotton, corn, wheat, rice, or tobacco' and inserting '1941, 1942, 1943, and 1944 crops of the commodities cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts.'

"(b) By striking out 'for the marketing year beginning in 1941' and inserting in lieu thereof 'for the marketing year beginning in the calendar year in which such crop is harvested.'

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers, and for other purposes."

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, as previously stated, this amendment is offered as a substitute for the committee amendment for the sole purpose of extending the parity loans on a basis of 85 percent instead of 100 percent as proposed in the original amendment. I believe the bill has been fully discussed and will need no further explanation.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULMER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I note in the amendment just read that the commodity peanuts has been inserted. When was that change made?

Mr. FULMER. I may say to the gentleman that the other day when we asked the committee to come down to go into this matter for the purpose of agreeing on a substitute amendment, which I have offered, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], member of the committee, stated that he had talked with the various members and there was no opposition, and it was understood that peanuts would be included in the amendment. If the gentleman wants any explanation, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] or the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] will be in position to give further explanation.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. May I ask the gentleman from Kansas, was it agreed that peanuts be put in the bill?

Mr. HOPE. I know of no meeting at which that was agreed to. The gentleman from Georgia spoke to me about it, and I assume he spoke to other members of the committee. There is no agreement that I know of. The gentleman from Georgia did speak to me about it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does the gentleman think it proper to put peanuts in this bill?

Mr. HOPE. I would like to have the gentleman from Georgia explain the amendment.

Mr. PACE. It has been put under the quota system since the law was passed, and it is simply adding "peanuts" in there. Frankly, I understood it was

agreeable to the gentleman. I did not catch the gentleman from Minnesota until this morning, and I talked with him about it at that time.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. A moment ago the gentleman from Nebraska said this substitute was being offered for the reason that the amendment itself was hastily considered. Now we have on the floor of the House another suggestion being offered to insert "peanuts" when the committee itself gave no consideration to that matter. I wonder what the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture has to say about a matter of this kind, which involves a half billion dollars of public money each year.

Mr. FULMER. May I answer the gentleman by stating the amendment carried in the bill was considered thoroughly, and agreed upon by the committee? After this agreement the committee was called together in regular session, and the amendment that we are substituting for the original amendment was thoroughly considered and agreed to. That is the way the Committee on Agriculture considered the entire matter.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. But the gentleman from Nebraska said that the original amendment was hastily considered and that this amendment was being offered as a substitute for that reason. If we are considering legislation that will cost the people a half billion dollars a year, we would like to feel that the measure has been properly considered.

Mr. FULMER. I will state to the gentleman that the amendment has been properly considered. In fact, all bills coming from the Agriculture Committee are properly considered

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am taking this time in order to clear up a misapprehension that might possibly exist in some one's mind if he were to read in today's RECORD the answer of the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GILCHRIST], to the rather simple question which I asked him a few moments ago.

Let me say at the outset I am in full sympathy with the proposed legislation and intend to support it. I do not want the gentleman from Iowa to have the impression that my support is based on any mistaken theory or assumption, or that I am unaware as to the real objectives of the soil-conservation program. In all of the discussions that have taken place on the subject of aid to agriculture under the heading of soil conservation, as found in the original act, there is not and never has been the slightest suggestion that these payments are intended to be in the nature of "relief" payments to farmers. I direct the gentleman's attention to the original act itself, which is entitled "Soil Conservation," and has for its purpose two distinct things, namely, soil conservation and the protection of soil from the effects of erosion.

In the very purposes specified in the act itself, they are enumerated as—

(1) Preservation and improvement of soil fertility, (2) promotion of the economic use and conservation of land; (3) diminution of exploitation and wasteful and unscientific use

of natural resources, and (4) protection of rivers and harbors against the result of soil erosion.

Those are the purposes enumerated in the law, and you will not find any place in the law a statement that the purpose of this legislation is to provide mere relief for farmers. So when I asked the gentleman the question that I did ask him I was merely seeking to bring out the fact that the fundamental objective of this legislation is to restore and maintain soil fertility rather than to provide mere subsidies for farmers. I intended to demonstrate that cash benefits to the farmer under this plan are earned. I think it is very proper legislation to be continued. Such benefits as may accrue to the farmer as the result of the payments which he receives either from producing crops that add to the fertility of the soil or by failing to raise crops that deplete the soil, or as a result of complying with certain approved soil practices, are merely incidental and cannot be considered to be primary objectives of the act. The fundamental purpose of the act is to provide continuity for the program of permanent improvement of the soil of the United States. Is that not correct?

Mr. FULMER. May I state to the gentleman that the farmer earns every dollar under this program that he gets by building up the soil, the ditches, by using certain fertilizer in order to increase the productivity of the soil, and so forth. It is not a gift or a subsidy in any manner whatsoever.

Mr. KEEFE. That is exactly what my observation has been through the operation of this program and that is why I intend to support it. I do not want the farmers of America who receive checks under this program to be stigmatized, as they have been inferentially at least by some of the arguments, as the recipients of relief checks. They are aids to the farmers of America to assist them in the process of conserving the soil of the farms of America. The farmer does not get a check unless he complies with this program and contributes to it. For this work he is entitled to our consideration and commendation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for his explanation of the question he asked me. There never was a time since I have been on earth that I stigmatized any farmer. There never has been a time in my speech here that I stated that the bill is for relief of the farmer, as far as that part of it is concerned, not the slightest suggestion of that kind.

I do say, however, that if my good friend from Wisconsin owns a farm and conserves the soil on it, he does get a benefit from that conservation of soil because it is yet his farm, and insofar as it is a better farm he is helped by the program. That is just exactly what my answer to his question implied.

Mr. KEEFE. I accept the gentleman's apology; that is all right.

Mr. GILCHRIST. It is not an apology; it is a simple statement of fact.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILCHRIST. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. By the same token, the whole country is helped because we conserve the soil.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Certainly. The farmers of this country are getting only about 12 percent of the income, and they represent 30 percent of the population. We want parity. We do not ask for anything else.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CREAL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I have read a number of times statements by various economists that although the Civil War was exceedingly destructive to the South, the great loss from soil erosion and neglect during those years far exceeded the visible destruction of the hour that might have been made. There are today places in the South where fields that were fertile enough to produce crops in the sixties after a neglect of 4 years sprang up in sagebrush and bramble bushes, and these fields have not had a plow in them from that day to this because the 4 years of erosion destroyed permanently the fertility of the soil or reduced it to such a low ebb that rehabilitation was impractical.

Some say that since we have so much use for money elsewhere this is a time to slow down on soil conservation. I take directly the opposite view.

When I was down home men came to me telling me that they had 200 acres, that their boys were in the Army, that they had asked that they be deferred as farm assistants but were refused; and that by reason of their age and health and inability to get help they were going to be badly neglected in the coming year's crop. What will they do if there is no soil-conservation payments? Do you think these farmers under those circumstances, who are now short of help by reason of their sons being in the Army or subject to draft before the next crop, will go out themselves and make this expenditure on the soil-building crops to be planted, when they have not the time to put in the crops for which they may receive a higher price?

As long as this war lasts, whether it is 1 year or 4 years, without the soil-conservation program in continuation you are going to find when you get back home to the soil that a great portion of the havoc I have described as occurring during the War between the States will have happened.

Again, we see high prices for labor in every form of defense. Do you think a farmer can obtain the labor to raise the necessary amount of crops for market and in addition voluntarily use any soil-building crops at all, in view of that scarcity of help?

So, I take absolutely the other extreme, that it is far more important for the duration of this war, whatever its duration, that the soil-conservation program be extended, much more so now than the time when we first initiated it. If the soil, the basis of all wealth, is preserved

the country will build back all other property losses sustained.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, the Treasury Department of the United States discovered many years ago that the production and processing of food is an essential war industry. The records are very clear on that point.

My remarks a little while ago, in which I spoke about God Almighty condemning us for some of our extravagance, I might expand a little bit in this way. I have a very deep conviction that the laws of the universe and the economic laws of this country and the world at large are so designed that there is no way we can escape our economic sins of commission and omission. Certainly we have undertaken a job which on today's price level is going to cost us no less than \$150,000,000,000, and I think you can get lots of thoughtful men to agree with you that the objective pegs are now set in the direction of \$300,000,000,000.

It seems to me that we must look at the program as one under planned economy, which is certainly what we are heading into. When we set the pegs to close the commodity exchanges for the specific purpose of preventing price rises in food and agricultural commodities—mind you, I said in order to prevent price rises, not in order to arrest the decline in the market—and we do that under a planned economy—because the order came out of O. E. M., the Price Administration Division, to close these exchanges this morning—and at the same time proceed to enact into law a 5-year program which I understand calls upon the Treasury to disburse a minimum of \$2,500,000,000 in order to support the same group which would have been supported by the private markets had you not exercised deflationary control over the exchanges and did you not fix the price at a point where that recipient group could not be equitably supported, we are undertaking a planned economy which, I believe, works at cross purposes. Of course, we all know that if we jerked the commodity credit loans from under farm products, the whole market would collapse. But we could put more horse sense in the program and relieve the public Treasury of a bit of burden.

The other day I voted against the price-control bill. I voted against it in committee, because I felt then that the thing was set up on a hay-wire basis. I told the chairman of our committee that insofar as I was concerned, in lieu of the fact there were no other controls in sight that I could see no other objectives, other than agriculture, I would support writing into that bill a 150 percent of parity before the Price Administrator could exercise control over those prices of agricultural commodities, and I did that on the basis of what I considered straight thinking because in that case

you certainly would have had no reason for coming in here with a bill of this kind.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Excuse me just a minute.

Let us take this question of supplying food for the Army. Where are these armies to operate? Is there any man on this floor that would take the position that our men will not operate throughout the Latin American countries? What about the food supplies down there? Do we propose to ship food from the United States to our troops operating in the Argentine and in Brazil? Are you going to take the position that our men will not be in those areas protecting the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine?

I do not intend to take that position. I have notified the people throughout my district weeks ago to prepare themselves that their sons might be forced to operate in that area in the defense of the United States. I have no doubt about that.

Now we have an empire in which we produce food that runs from Hudsons Bay to Tierra del Fuego. There is no question about that. So I am not uneasy about the supply of food for our forces and everybody, I think, who is well informed on this subject knows that the Treasury of the United States is looking forward to the time when we will export millions of tons of food from the Western Hemisphere to other parts of the world in order to feed them, either during the war or subsequent to the war.

Now here is a bill that deals with five crops, and I certainly do not want to promote a fight between the Banking and Currency Committee and the Committee on Agriculture. There is no sense in a fight between those two committees, but the Banking and Currency Committee did take the position, under the leadership of some of our good Democratic friends, and I supported it, to bring into this concept some crops other than those five basic crops.

I want to say to my friend the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] that in my opinion—and this is rather blunt talk I am going to use—the five basic crops have dominated the Department of Agriculture and the Committee on Agriculture for too many years. Had the same prayer been prayed in the name of all agriculture and had all crops been covered, I would not have made the remark I just now made. Now I can understand why the five so-called basic crops dominated the situation. They were in power; they were in the saddle then, they are in the saddle now; they will probably remain in the saddle; but if you want to know a little bit more about what I refer to, look at the receipts of the people of my State and compare those total receipts with the receipts of States that had crops classified as basic located in them.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman also feels, does he not that the five basic crops are the problem crops and that is the reason

they have received more attention than some of the other crops and commodities which have not been in such distress?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I would only agree that the five basic crops were problem crops, but not all the problem crops by any means because my concept of this agricultural situation since 1920, when the prices broke—and they have never come back to the proper level since—all agricultural crops have been virtually problem crops and I think we went along for too long a period thinking too much in terms of the five basic crops only, and that is where the Gore amendment in the banking and currency bill came into operation. That amendment I supported. And we will have to go along for some time on these loans. But some day we may find ourselves in a position where the Treasury cannot possibly support the large appropriations. The hour has arrived when we can no longer defer serious consideration of these large Treasury burdens. Unless we do, some day the public will break our political necks.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that in subparagraph (a) of section 2 of the committee amendment, the last three words "tobacco and peanuts" be stricken and in lieu thereof there be inserted the words "and tobacco."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment, and in favor of the pending bill.

The bill does not involve a continuance of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, nor does it involve the amount of appropriations authorized to be made. The act passed in 1936 provided that until the States undertook the administration of the Soil Conservation Act the functions would be discharged by the Secretary of Agriculture.

About 23 States have now passed enabling legislation, and all that section 1 of the pending bill does is to provide that for the next 5 years, as during the past 5 years, the functions under the Soil Conservation Act may be exercised by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The second section of the bill provides for loans, for 2 years following 1941, of 85-percent parity. I have heard no substantial objections to either of the two proposals in the bill, and I trust that they may be unanimously adopted.

Mr. Chairman, I favor agricultural aid to all producers. I am a little bit surprised that some of those who do not produce the major crops are criticizing it. I have favored legislation for the dairy and farming interests of the country. The dairy States are protected by a tariff of 14 cents a pound on butter. Cheese is also protected. We have appropriated around \$200,000,000 to buy other surplus commodities. We have provided loans on butter. I have supported aid to the dairy States on all occasions.

I know that a tariff will not benefit the wheat grower nor will a tariff benefit the cotton grower or any other grower that

produces exportable crops. The purpose of the pending legislation is to give these producers of surplus crops the equivalent benefit of the tariff which does protect many producers of other agricultural commodities in this country.

Something has been said as to the amount of these payments and the large operators. Let the record speak for itself. I speak from a report covering the 1938 agricultural conservation program, and according to that report, of the \$420,000,000 that was paid for soil conservation in that year, there went to the producers receiving less than \$1,000, 92.24 percent of all the payments. There went to those receiving less than \$500, 83.80 percent of all of the payments. Under the terms of the act, before any payments are made to any producers there are set aside approximately forty or fifty million dollars to increase the payments of all producers receiving less than \$200. Only a small part of the entire proceeds of the \$500,000,000 annually goes to the so-called owners of large farms in the United States. As a matter of fact, less than 8 percent of the soil-conservation appropriations goes to the larger producers of the country, and less than 1 percent of the total number of producers in this country are the large producers.

Mr. Chairman, under the act, payments are made directly to the tenants and to the sharecroppers. There may be 100 tenants on the plantation. The landlord gets only 1 check. The other 99 checks go directly to the tenants and sharecroppers. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in an effort to aid the sharecropper and the small producer, has leaned over backward. In my judgment, while this legislation is not perfect, inasmuch as the Agricultural Adjustment Act was declared, so far as processing taxes are concerned, void by the Supreme Court, it represents the best we can get for agriculture at present.

1938 agricultural conservation program—Estimated net payments and number of payees by size groups

Range of group	Net payments			Number of payees		
	Amount	Percent	Cumulative percent	Number	Percent	Cumulative percent
0 to \$20.....	\$12,918,000	3.08	3.08	1,252,186	23.94	23.94
\$20.01 to \$40.....	35,719,000	8.51	11.59	1,182,387	22.60	46.54
\$40.01 to \$60.....	42,217,000	10.06	21.65	842,247	16.10	62.64
\$60.01 to \$100.....	71,352,000	17.00	38.65	889,413	17.00	79.64
\$100.01 to \$150.....	56,749,000	13.52	52.17	453,812	8.67	88.31
\$150.01 to \$200.....	43,939,000	10.47	62.64	251,770	4.81	93.12
\$200.01 to \$300.....	45,117,000	10.75	73.39	181,312	3.47	96.59
\$300.01 to \$400.....	26,954,000	6.42	79.81	77,789	1.49	98.08
\$400.01 to \$500.....	16,728,000	3.99	83.80	37,662	.72	98.80
\$500.01 to \$1,000.....	35,424,000	8.44	92.24	47,893	.92	99.72
\$1,000.01 to \$2,000.....	16,273,000	3.88	96.12	11,059	.21	99.93
\$2,000.01 to \$3,000.....	5,142,000	1.22	97.34	2,103	.039	99.969
\$3,000.01 to \$4,000.....	2,557,000	.61	97.95	749	.014	99.983
\$4,000.01 to \$5,000.....	1,626,000	.39	98.34	372	.007	99.990
\$5,000.01 to \$10,000.....	3,127,000	.75	99.09	429	.008	99.998
Over \$10,000.....	3,800,000	.91	100.00	141	.002	100.00
Total.....	419,642,000	100.00	-----	5,231,324	100.00	-----

All farmers should be treated alike. There are those who complain about payments to the large land owners. They are limited now to \$10,000 and as to soil conservation payments have been so limited since 1939. The number receiving such payments for soil conservation, as I have pointed out, is exceedingly

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I believe for the past 8 years the farmers producing the so-called major crops, and other crops, have been given more nearly a square deal than the farmers of the Nation have been given since the War between the States. While this legislation may not be perfect, sympathetic as I am with all agricultural interests, whether dairy or not, I believe the present legislation will provide for a continuance of the best and most favorable program that Congress has even adopted for the farmers of the Nation. I trust that the amendment will be overwhelmingly adopted.

In extending, permit me to say that farmers ask no special favors. We only ask for justice. We know that since the War between the States high tariffs have discriminated against cotton growers. Unable to repeal the tariff we have advocated parity and soil conservation payments as the equivalents of the tariff. We have secured for cotton and cotton products and for wheat and wheat products export subsidies especially in 1940.

PAYMENTS LIMITED

The number of payees in 1938 receiving payments less than \$1,000 and over \$500 is 99.72 percent of the total number of payees. All of the payments under the Soil Conservation Act for the year 1938 accruing to those receiving less than a thousand dollars aggregated 92.24 percent of the net payments.

Under leave granted I include the following statement of estimated net payments and number of payees by size groups furnished me by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for 1938, as follows, to wit:

small. The payments cover cotton, corn, rice, tobacco, and wheat. There were many who received much larger payments than \$10,000 under the sugar program, which is a separate program.

After all, a large plantation is nothing more or less than an aggregation of small farms. If the owner of a large

plantation is denied benefits it means that his tenants and sharecroppers will be denied participation in the program, for a large owner would not go into the program unless he received the benefits. Thus an amendment to eliminate large payments would defeat the very purpose of helping the small grower and sharecropper.

There are other benefits in addition to the allotment of thirty to fifty million dollars for sharecroppers and small growers whose payments are under \$200 before allotments are made to other growers. From 5 to 15 acres are set apart as a reserve under existing law for small farmers before any allotments are made. Under existing law there must be an allotment of 5 acres to every sharecropper.

Again, if the landlord changes from tenants to wages crops he may be denied any benefits. It would be just as logical for the gentleman who favors eliminating large payments to offer an amendment to the tariff act to provide that no manufacturer would benefit from tariff in excess of a certain amount. After all, soil conservation and parities are the tariff in reverse.

I believe in justice to all agricultural products. I want to be fair to the major and to the minor crops. I want to be fair to industry. We recently had before us the price-fixing bill. It is now pending in the Senate. I favored the Baruch plan; it covered both labor and commodities. I, therefore, supported the Baruch plan. The bill as passed by the House, however, did not cover labor. Agricultural commodities had not soared in prices. They are still around the amount of the commodity loans, and it occurred to me that a bill confined largely to limiting commodity prices was not in order at the time the price-fixing bill was considered by the House. I was impressed that the Steagall bill would provide ceilings for agricultural products without providing limitations upon labor. Price control would have been limited to agricultural products. I did not denounce Leon Henderson or the Price Administration. There is no occasion for name calling. I saw no reason for the licensing provisions. I favored voluntary cooperation. I thought that there should be an appeal from the decision of the Administrator with respect to prices and with respect to licenses. It is unthinkable to me that a fair price could be fixed on any commodity without the price of labor being considered. Factory wages are now 352 percent of the 1910-14 period or factory wages are 352 percent of parity. Factory wages thus have risen 250 percent in 25 years as compared with the rise of farm prices of only 39 percent. Wages have risen six and a half times more than agricultural prices since the parity period. There should be prices for all or prices for none. Prices should not be limited to agricultural products.

I should like to point out that under the soil-conservation program in 1940 there were 162,473 applications in Wisconsin and that the estimated gross payments aggregated \$11,950,686. At the same time, the payments in South Carolina aggregated for the same year \$9,401,-

206, while in Minnesota for the same year they aggregated \$20,063,356, and in Mississippi the aggregate amount was \$16,928,330. But that is not the whole story. The dairy farmers of Wisconsin not only received soil-conservation payments, but butter, as I have stated, is protected by a tariff. There are practically no imports now. Loans have been repeatedly made on butter. Wisconsin is a cheese State. Loans have been made on cheese. In addition, Wisconsin is the recipient of the surplus-commodities appropriations. Milk has been bought and distributed among the poor. It is difficult to cover all agricultural products in one bill, but with a tariff on butter, with a tariff on cheese, with soil-conservation benefits, with loans and with benefits from the surplus commodities appropriations no State has been more generously benefited under the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt than Wisconsin. A tariff on wheat and a tariff on short cotton is ineffective.

PRICES FOR COTTON

From time to time bills have been introduced under the agricultural adjustment program stipulating that no cotton shall be sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation or under the agricultural adjustment program unless the price of seven-eighths inch Middling cotton is 30 cents a pound or unless such average price is equal to or in excess of the parity price of cotton.

I am afraid of such bills. In the first place, if we undertake to fix a price for cotton, the bill will be subject to amendment. There are more consumers than there are producers; the price will be fixed below the price of production.

Again, the spokesmen for cotton growers cannot expect legislation to promote the interests of cotton growers unless they at the same time cooperate in the passage of legislation to aid the growers of wheat and corn. Any legislation with respect to cotton must be coupled with legislation that will provide for comparable relief for wheat and corn, otherwise it will be impossible to secure the passage of such legislation. I accord to others the same benefit I advocate for my State.

USE OF FOREIGN COTTON

Legislation has been proposed that no funds appropriated by Congress shall be used to purchase any article containing cotton unless such cotton was grown in the United States. This has always been the policy of the Government. During the existing emergency and under the good-neighbor policy there have been exceptions. I think the exceptions were a mistake. Sometimes foreign cottons are purchased. The growers of cotton cannot in one breath consistently maintain that they are discriminated against under the tariff and in the next breath object to imports from other countries. Those who demand the right to grow and to export must concede the right to import.

The point with respect to imports is that some foreign cottons are of a different grade and staple from domestic cottons. They are used for purposes for which the better grades of American staples cannot be used. If we demand

that manufacturers agree to the repeal of the tariff, we must concede that the manufacturers should be able to import cottons of grades and staples that are inferior to domestic cotton if it will promote the interests of the manufacturers. I advocate a tariff for all or a tariff for none.

EXPORT SUBSIDIES

Again, legislation has been proposed that any duty or levy collected or paid under the Tariff Act of 1930 shall be refunded if an amount equal to the sum of the value plus the import duties is used by the importer or assignee to purchase and export surplus agricultural commodities produced in the United States. This provision virtually amounts to a repeal of the high tariffs on manufactures. I have always opposed unjust and high tariffs. We are face to face, however, with a condition and not a theory. It is impossible, in view of the high tariffs obtaining throughout the world, to obtain a repeal of these tariffs. Legislators and statesmen must be practical. If we are unable to secure the repeal of the tariff, we should not thereby confine ourselves to denouncing manufacturers, to criticizing the Government under which we live, but we should devote our talents to securing comparable legislation for cotton and other growers.

I may say in this connection that parity for cotton, corn, and wheat growers is nothing more nor less than the tariff in reverse; however, under the program that obtains while appropriations for parities are authorized they must be made at each session of the Congress. I have repeatedly urged that permanent legislation to provide for permanent parities should be passed by Congress. I have spoken on the floor in favor of such legislation and have urged committees to report such legislation. I introduced a bill (H. R. 9764) on May 14, 1940, to provide for applying customs receipts to attain parity prices for, and to encourage the export of, agricultural commodities. I regret that the Committee on Agriculture of the House did not report the bill. However, the spokesmen for cotton did not give up. Since 1933 parities in one form or another have been obtained on the theory that the growers of cotton and other exportable crops should be reimbursed from duties on imports. Unable to repeal the tariff, the representatives of the cotton, corn, and wheat belts secured the passage of section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. While the act as to processing taxes was declared void this section of the act continues in full force and effect. It is now used as a basis for subsidies. In other words for some time import duties have been used for the benefit of cotton growers. While not repealing the tariff, the present administration has provided soil-conservation payments and parity payments to give to the cotton, corn, and wheat growers the equivalent of the benefits accorded to manufacturers under the tariff. It is easy to criticize, it is difficult to construct.

KIND WORDS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION

I would like to say a few kind words for agriculture in behalf of the administration. For the past 8 years cotton and

other agricultural products of which we produce an exportable surplus have received at the hands of the administration more equitable and more just treatment than at any time since the War between the States. The program is not perfect but cotton, wheat, and corn growers during the program have more nearly prospered for 8 years than they have at any other comparable period since the War between the States.

The growth of cotton in other countries during recent years and especially in Brazil has increased. The probability is such increases would have been made without the agricultural adjustment program. We have lost world markets not because of the agricultural adjustment program, but because of the tariff walls in all countries, including our own. I have, therefore, supported at every opportunity provision for continuing the growing of as much cotton as can be profitably grown in the United States and I have supported programs for export subsidies on cotton and wheat. Such subsidies have been provided for and I think most successfully. We had, as I have stated, export subsidies in 1939 and 1940 under which 6,000,000 bales of cotton were exported. We now have an export subsidy in force on exports of cotton and cotton manufactures to Canada. Wheat has also enjoyed export subsidies.

Cottonseed is an important byproduct of cotton. Cottonseed oil is used for many purposes. Cottonseed meal and hulls are used for feeding cattle. Foreign oils compete with cottonseed oil in the American market. We oppose the tariff as cotton growers because we must buy in a protected market and sell in a free market, but as cotton growers we advocate the tariff to protect cotton growers from foreign oils in competition with cottonseed oil just as the manufacturers of cotton goods insist upon a tariff to protect them from foreign manufacturers. Nevertheless, the spokesmen for cottonseed products were not content with denunciation; they were not content with merely opposing. They have secured the benefits of tariffs whenever and wherever possible to prevent the importation of foreign oils, and they have been partially successful. All of the tariffs requested were not obtained, but some protection has been afforded.

I opposed the Tariff Act of 1930. I voted against it. I was satisfied it would pass. I, therefore, advocated and secured the passage of an act to prohibit the importation of cottons 1½ inches and longer from foreign countries that compete with American staple cottons in the domestic market. Unable to prevent the passage of the Tariff Act of 1930, at all opportunities I have cooperated with the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the passage of the original Agricultural Adjustment Act and in the passage of the Agricultural and Domestic Allotment Act to secure for the cotton growers of the South and for other growers of agricultural products of which we produce an exportable surplus the benefits of the tariff in reverse.

The term "subsidy" does not disturb me. The tariff after all is nothing more nor less than a subsidy to manufacturers.

I have always advocated a reasonable tariff on all imports. I feel that those who sell in our markets should contribute to the support of our Government. I have opposed iniquitously high tariffs to prevent all competition. I have joined with those who have exploded the arguments that the tariff after all is for the benefit of the American laborer. The automobile industry in the United States grew and prospered without the benefit of a tariff. The American worker is generally more efficient than the foreign worker. If the American farm laborer is more efficient than the foreign farm laborer so is the American textile worker.

I believe generally in the law of supply and demand. I believe in international trade. I will continue to urge that protective and unjust tariffs be repealed, but until agriculture and manufactures are accorded just and equal treatment under the law I shall continue at every opportunity to cooperate to secure for cotton growers and for the growers of other agricultural commodities the equivalents of the benefits accorded to manufacturers. In a word, so long as the tariff obtains I shall advocate and support a tariff in reverse for agriculture.

I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I rise at this time to say that possibly I misspoke when I spoke about cotton export subsidies. I want to explain that in fairness to everyone here, including myself. I do not want the Record to infer that I would make a statement that I did not think was right. When I said that the present administration is spending \$15 a bale to get rid of cotton, I did not mean to say that the Government lost any money on the process, because the market price of cotton is higher than it was when the Government made the loan. The Government has about 13 cents per pound in that cotton. The market is about 16 cents and something now, and they are selling the cotton for about 13 cents, or \$15 a bale less than the market price. We are evidently selling cotton for \$15 per bale less than the market price. You can come to your own conclusion as to whether we are losing or making money. And with all due respect to my colleague from Georgia, if I said there was \$15,000,000 a bale loss, I am sure that he knew that I meant only \$15 a bale.

Now, if this agriculture picture is so rosy, why can we expect our southern friends to come up here soon and ask us for between fifty and one hundred and forty million dollars because there is distress in the Southern States? After 10 years of cotton prices that were not much over half what they were the 10 years before. They would not have to come and ask for that money if agricultural prices had been satisfactory the past 10 years.

I would like to read a few of the farm incomes. We will start with my colleague from Georgia. This shows that after 10 years of the more abundant life the average farm income in Georgia in 1940 was only \$778 plus \$113 obtained

from the United States Treasury. In other words, they got 15 percent of their income out of the United States Treasury. Is the gentleman from Georgia satisfied with this average farm income for the farmers of his State?

As far as Mississippi is concerned, I would take it that our colleague the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] says things are going pretty well down there. I have been wondering what kind of farmers they have in Mississippi if they can be satisfied with \$505 cash income, including the \$112, or 22 percent, of their income out of the United States Treasury. Can the gentleman from Mississippi really be content to have the farmers of his State have only a \$505 average income in 1940? I would think that sometimes it might be like the man down in Mississippi who sent me one of his weekly papers when he was promoting a man for office. There was a banner on the top of the paper which said, "Let us quit milking the United States Treasury and start milking our cows." That is what we do in Wisconsin.

Let us take the State of Alabama. Last year it had \$499 cash income and \$112 of it out of the United States Treasury, or 22 percent. After 10 years control of the House of Representatives are you not easily satisfied if you are content to have an average farm income of \$499? Many of our States only have 1, 2, 3, or 4 percent of their income from the United States Treasury.

I am in favor of raising the farm income of these people in these Southern States, but I do say to you once more that we cannot continue subsidizing, putting this money into two or three crops and letting the rest of agriculture take whatever happens to come to them as they travel along life's pathway.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. GREEN. I am wondering if the gentleman could advise the House how these \$215 or \$450 a year incomes of the farmers in Mississippi or Alabama compare with the capital investment of an industry in his district or with the income of an average automobile laborer or a factory laborer, during the last 6 months?

Mr. MURRAY. The average cash farm income of the farmers of the United States in 1940 was \$1,396. An average of \$125 per farm was obtained from the United States Treasury. The average labor income was about the same.

Mr. GREEN. But I am speaking of those which you recited.

Mr. MURRAY. The average United States farm income in 1940, as I have said, is \$1,396, just about the same as the average factory worker who belongs to the union. But, of course, the farmer, as you know, gets many things that the factory worker does not get, and the factory worker gets many things that the farmer does not get. As far as States like Wisconsin are concerned, where we have real farm incomes, like \$1,690 in 1940, that little check that they get of \$66 does not have much to do with their profits or losses. Every day I am more convinced that Senator BANKHEAD was

correct when he said, "Get something for what you raise and you will not have to get it out of the United States Treasury." Of course, you cannot control the farmers as well as you could if they have to come to the Agricultural Department and beg for part of their income.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the committee substitute amendment offered by the chairman, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER]. The earth is the source of practically all wealth, and the soil is the basic source of practically all food. We have been called upon during this war emergency to conserve our food supplies, to conserve everything of usable value. The Secretary of Agriculture has been called upon by the consuming public of America to produce food and conserve the soil. Congress anticipates that he should do that. He has made a recommendation for the passage of this legislation because it will conserve and preserve the producing qualities of the soil of our country. He believed this in the interest of production of food and fiber for the American people during this war period. I believe we should look with favor upon the amendment as recommended by the Committee on Agriculture, supported by the Secretary of Agriculture.

We have recently passed a price-control bill, hoping that prices may not go beyond reason on various of the basic commodities that we are going to consume during this war. After all, the source of supply and demand is the real law which controls prices. However, those of you from the industrial centers would do well to remember that if you have an abundant supply of food products from the soil, then the price which your workers will pay for this food will be cheaper. The way to make that come about is to support the conservation program, as has been recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture.

After all, I think it is about time the farmers of this Nation should have at least a little break. It has been well recited by the gentleman who preceded me as to the income of the average farmer of the South. I do not believe it runs as high as an average of \$400 a year. Suppose that same farmer wants to have his chimney rebuilt, he pays \$12 a day to the mason who comes there to rebuild the chimney. I am glad to see the mason get that wage. Suppose he wants to rebuild his barn, he pays a carpenter \$12 a day to go there and repair his barn or his home. That organized laborer is protected in obtaining that wage.

I voted for those labor laws. I want to see the laboring man obtain high prices for his labor.

How about industry during the past several months, Mr. Chairman? Is not industry making enormous profits? They had it lean back in 1932 and 1933, but things are better with them now, and they are, many of them, making enormous profits. Let them thrive; that is all right. At the same time let us lighten the burden on the shoulders of the farmers of this Nation. Let them have at least a little break in production and

fair prices and some of the things of life.

Mr. CLEVENGER. The gentleman will recall that the other day we had the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture before us, and we learned one thing from him—that the Dust Bowl of the country had learned how to get rich out of the interest on its debts.

Mr. GREEN. Soil-conservation continuance will go a long way toward preventing that farmer from going into bankruptcy through indebtedness, past and future. Many farmers in my district could not pay their local taxes were it not for soil conservation benefit payments. I hope the committee will approve this recommendation of the House Committee on Agriculture and continue the soil conservation benefits program.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, we have had a great deal of debate on the bill and the amendment. It is getting late and a great many Members desire to retire from the Chamber. I am hoping we may have some understanding about further debate on this bill.

I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. COCHRAN. That means on the entire bill?

Mr. FULMER. Yes; the committee amendment that I offered.

Mr. COCHRAN. I want 5 minutes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I ask the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture to modify his request and make it 30 minutes. After all we are dealing with \$500,000,000.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I have an amendment on the desk on which I wish to be heard.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I wanted to speak on another matter.

Mr. FULMER. I shall have to object to that.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would be willing to wait until afterward. Would it be in order to ask unanimous consent at this time to address the House for 5 minutes at the close of business today?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman would have to submit that request in the House.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I see five Members on their feet. I modify my request and now ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 25 minutes with the last 5 minutes reserved to myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will attempt to identify the Members who have requested time and recognize them.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, as I have listened to this debate there came to me the thought as to just how many Members discussing this particular bill today actually came from the farm to this House, and just how many of you, my friends, here today have spent the better part of their lives trying to

secure a living on the farm? Several of you men own farms but how many of you have worked on those farms and depended on the income for your family's and your livelihood?

I am going to address you from the viewpoint of a man who knows what it is to make both ends—expenses and receipts—on the farm meet.

May I paint a little picture for you?

In the first place, I do not claim that this Soil Conservation Act is a cure-all. It has helped conserve the fertility in our soil. It has also helped, in my opinion, in keeping many a farmer on his farm and off of W. P. A. Let me take you back in thought to 1918. I recall the high prices of that time and recall the terrific beating we took later in the fall of 1920, when our corn fell suddenly from \$1.50 a bushel to 31 cents. I recall the following good years through the last part of the twenties, the gradual sloughing off after October 1929. Yes; I remember thirty-two; corn was used for fuel by many of us that winter. I remember also thirty-four and thirty-six, when droughts wiped us out almost entirely in western Minnesota, as it did other huge portions of the Midwest. We must have good prices for our crops in good years to make up for the poor crops that are bound to come ever so often.

One point I want to bring out here today is this: There seems to be a general opinion among many Members in the House that farmers are waxing rich upon these soil-conservation payments. I cannot today recall a single farmer friend of mine whose income has depended upon farming the last 10 years who can even be called well-to-do.

Is it no more than fair, fellow Members and Mr. Chairman, for a farmer to expect from the operation of a farm into which for years he has put just as much capital as the average small businessman puts into his store—is it not legitimate for that man to expect at least 5 percent on his investment for 16 hours' work a day? Our hours on the home farm the past 15 years have averaged 12 hours per day at least, and not the present union scale of 8 hours. An 8-hour day to farmers would almost mean a half holiday. It is a common practice for my neighboring farmers to sit up through the nights with a lantern taking care of the newly arrived pigs, calves, lambs, and this and that; and yet they must be on deck at 5 o'clock in the morning to milk or do chores, so that they can start out to the fields at 7. In my district farmers are fortunate if they can finish their chores by 8 at night and sit down and read the newspaper. The women work until 9 or later. On a farm their work is truly never done.

Our farmers enjoy working when they can see ahead of them a little profit from their labors so that their children can go to high school or perhaps to college. They like a new automobile ever so often, just as you and I want one every year if possible. Farm women like decent, up-to-date clothes just as much as your wives do. Farm women want their children to go to school shod with good shoes and clothed with neat, warm clothes. Oh, yes; the farmers of this Nation want

only one thing—an even break with others in accordance with the principles of our Constitution.

Give us—I say “us” because farming is my profession—parity prices for what we produce and the taxes we will pay back to the Treasury and the new business we will create will reimburse the Nation 10 times over for the amounts spent for soil conservation. You know as well as I do that prosperity starts from the farm. Mr. Chairman, I know that none of you begrudge us personally making 2½ percent on our investment back on the home farm in Minnesota this year or making 1½ percent on that investment the previous 2 years. That does not allow us a nickel in interest on the money invested. Every industrialist figures interest, depreciation, and all possible future costs. We have no control as farmers over what we can ask for our products. It takes a war, unfortunately, to bring parity prices to the farmer. Some of you call these soil-conservation payments a raid on the Treasury. I for one am not backing up at all in holding out my hand to take this payment as long as I am producing food for the bulk of you Members at a loss. You want to pay your own way, do you not? For years you have not been doing so. The farmers of this Nation the past 10 years have been short-changed in income, as compared with the previous 10 years, at least twenty billions of dollars.

Why do farmers receive soil-conservation payments? Simply because they have done certain things which will guarantee a food supply for the rest of the Nation. Why do we receive parity payments? Just because we want to do our part in solving the farm problem and have held down our production of certain crops. We have raised legumes instead to give you men and women butter and cream and your children milk. Yes; to give you pork, poultry, and beef.

I resent the farmer being held up as a chiseler and Treasury raider. Suppose, my friends, that the farmer decided to do a John L. Lewis, force a closed shop, and tell you, “We want our share of the national income in return for the food we produce for the rest of the Nation.” What a howl would go up.

The farmer will never strike. We will always feed you, so have no fear. We will feed the starving peoples of the rest of the world in future years.

Please concede to agriculture, however, a square deal. We concede a square deal, plus at least 10 percent, to industry. Give parity to the farmer and this war is half won. The labor situation for next year on the farms of America looks very bad. Every man on the farms of America will work overtime next year. They will not ask for time and a half—no; nor double wages for the many hours of Sunday work. Just give us a decent, living price for our grains and livestock. A great supply of food in return will back up our soldiers and sailors wherever they may have to go. Agriculture wants to do its part, and will.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, we are considering a bill that passed the Senate with all after the enacting clause stricken out, an amendment to the Senate bill being added by the House committee. There is also provision to amend the title.

I looked up the record to find out what happened in the Senate when this bill passed on May 15. It passed the Senate by unanimous consent without one word being said about the provisions of the bill. What does the Senate bill provide? The Senate bill made this act permanent. The House bill extends the time for 5 years.

I would like to vote for this bill and will provided it is amended to extending the act 1 year. I appeal to the committee to offer such an amendment. There is no better friend of the farmer in the House than is the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN], yet he told us a few minutes ago that the time was coming when we will have to stop or reduce Federal aid such as this, or words to that effect. The time may come when we will have to take away some of the benefits we are extending the farmer and the benefits we are extending city people in order to meet the payments that are necessary in connection with the prosecution of this war. If this bill goes to conference with this amendment in it, we do not know what will come back. On the one hand, you have the Senate unanimously providing for a permanent law. On the other hand, you have the House providing for an extension of 5 years. So why not provide for a 1-year extension.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman understands that the law is permanent. The only question is whether it shall remain under Federal control until the States are ready to take it over or it shall go to the States now. It is not a question of the law being extended. The law is permanent now.

Mr. COCHRAN. In other words, the gentleman indicates this is going to carry on for evermore. I asked the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN] if this law had anything to do with soil erosion. He said “No, that is another law.” But when the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] read the statute a few minutes ago, one of the sections of the law he read referred to soil erosion. It happened that I was sitting in a committee the other day in which a Government official having to do with this act was testifying. It was stated that this was the most popular act affecting agriculture on the statute books. I asked him what they were doing for the farmer that made it so popular and this is what that official told me. He said that if a farmer had the posts and the wire the Government would build his fence for him. Where do you improve your soil by building a farmer's fence? I asked that Government official if the big job was not to show the farmer how to stop soil erosion and he said “Yes.”

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN] just stated that when the farmer

builds a chimney he has to pay a bricklayer \$1.50 an hour. I wonder if, under the terms of this law, the farmer has the bricks and the mortar, they will build his chimney for him? If they would build a fence they might as well build a chimney for him. In any event if soil erosion is the principal benefit under one section of the law, let them confine their work to showing the farmer how to stop soil erosion and not build fences for him simply because he has the posts and the wire. The official really said they would dig the holes and string the wire for the farmer.

I repeat, I will vote for the bill if the committee will offer an amendment to make it 1 year. In my opinion, before you get through, and after the bill goes to the Senate and to conference, you will vote on a conference report and you will have the Senate bill before you rather than the House bill, unless it is so late the Senate agrees to the House amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHNS].

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JOHNS: Line 6, section 1, of the substitute amendment to the committee amendment, after the word “thereof”, strike out “January 1, 1947” and insert “January 1, 1944”; and in line 8, after the word “thereof”, strike out “December 31, 1946” and insert “December 31, 1944.”

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, I was very much interested in what the gentleman from Missouri had to say here about the extension of this for 2 years. He suggested 1 year. I would be very glad to extend it for 2 years. As was stated by the gentleman from Minnesota, I am qualified to speak because I have a farm of my own. I direct the operation of it. Though I cannot do the physical work on it, however, I direct it myself, and I am also a businessman with a manufacturing concern on my hands. I have never taken a dollar of this money for conservation. I even cannot agree with my colleague from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], who says that this is not relief. We cannot give a farmer some money and have him take it and not give the Government anything back except to promise that he will try to better himself through getting the money, and not call it relief. I never thought that I could do it.

I said to the farmers in my district and I say it to the farmers of the Nation at this time, “Take this borrowed money that is being given to you because for every dollar you get now you are going to pay back \$2 in taxes. The only thing to do is to take it.” I could not take it myself, because I know many farmers who have taken it and they have mortgages on their farms. I do not know whether that is the result of it or not, but I do know that is true.

There has been a good deal of coercion among the farmers to get them to adopt this policy. One man left word with a man who works for me on my farm. He

told me if I did not let him measure my farm he was going to measure it anyway. Of course, I told the man on the farm to go right up and see him at once and tell him that if he measured my farm without my permission it would be quite a while before he would measure another. That is the situation that confronts us.

The farm problem is not solved by handing out relief checks or giving money to the farmers. That may be one way of keeping them pacified, like putting people on W. P. A. or handing out money for relief. But the real way to help the farmer is to have business successful so that the men who are employed in the factories will have the money to purchase the products of the farm. When you do this, you will not have any farm problem. That is what we have to do. We have manufacturing concerns that are today paying good wages to their men, so that they are able to go out and purchase the products of the farm.

I was interested in what my good friend, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACEL], had to say with reference to the \$200,000,000 that has been appropriated for the dairy industry. You would not have had to do that if you had not lowered the tariff twice on cheese during the last 8 years. When we have a lower tariff, of course it affects the imports of this country. During the first 6 months of this year we imported over \$400,000,000 worth of competitive farm products from foreign countries and exported only about half that much.

They say that the trade treaties bring about good will. We have been furnishing scrap iron to Japan for the last 4 or 5 years establishing trade and good will, and of course it is coming back in good will now in the form of bombs and bullets to kill our people. I do not say that is going to happen in every instance, but that is the kind of good will you get when you have to buy it.

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN] spoke about the enormous profits business is making at the present time. I say very frankly that unless something is done for the small business man in this country within the next 60 or 90 days, a large percentage of them are going out of business because they can get no materials to operate their plants, on account of priorities.

That is the situation that confronts us. I think if we extend this program for 2 years we have done our duty to the farmers of this country. If the farmer ever had a friend he has one in me, because I was born and raised in the country and I know the farmers' problems. I am operating a farm at the present time, and although I do not get anything out of the Government for doing it, I want the other farmers to take what they can get, but I think they ought to be willing to take their chances on a 2-year program instead of a 5-year program.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, it has been suggested by one or two of the speakers this afternoon, that payments to farmers to conserve their own

soil, were regarded as being for the purpose of conserving the soil of this country and not considered as being of assistance to the farmer. The Soil Conservation Act was passed before I became a Member of this body, but I believe that since it was enacted when farm prices were extremely low, that it was expected the payments would be of assistance to the farmers of this country.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to the manner, in part at least, as to how it works out. In 1939, for example, the appropriation for soil conservation was about a half billion dollars. There were, according to figures furnished by the Department of Agriculture, 5,756,240 operators on the program. Let us see how the funds were divided: 1,426,000, or about 25 percent of those farmers got payments of \$20 or less; 1,278,000 more got less than \$40 each; according to these figures before me, 78 percent of all these farmers got less than \$100 each. Put it another way, 50 percent of the farmers got about \$42,000,000, and it took a little more than that amount to pay for administering the act. About 80 percent of this money went to about 20 percent who are the big operators and who are the ones who create the surpluses you talk so much about.

Mr. Chairman, I have made the effort, a number of times, to give the man who operates the family sized farm a better chance. I have tried, on the floor of this House, to limit the payments to \$1,000 to any one individual, firm, or corporation.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in view of the little encouragement that I seemed to get from the gentleman of the majority party and member of the committee, I am going to again introduce a bill to limit the soil-conservation payments to \$1,000 and to provide for a little more equitable deal for the small operator. I trust that the gentleman from Georgia will support these proposals, both in the committee as well as on the floor of the House. Then I want the committee to do another thing. I have pending before that committee a bill that would permit the farmer having excess wheat, to feed it to his livestock and poultry without the payment of the 49-cent penalty. Why in the world the committee, in view of all circumstances, does not recommend that measure, is something that I cannot understand. The bill has been before the committee for 5 months. Why not get some action on it?

Mr. Chairman, we passed a measure in this House some time ago that would permit the farmer having excess wheat to compute it on the normal-yield basis. Even that bill is smothered in another body. Will not the members of the House committee take a little interest by asking that it be given the consideration to which it is entitled?

Mr. Chairman, this is not a political matter at all. Why should not those on the majority side of the House who have charge of this legislation and who are members of the Committee on Agriculture, at least, give consideration to the amendments I have mentioned? Mr.

Chairman, the whole problem needs working over. I know we cannot do it here today. We pay money to improve soil so as to make two blades of grass where one grew before, and then we limit the amount of acreage upon which it is permitted to grow.

Here we are this afternoon, Mr. Chairman, talking about limiting our acreage and crop production and penalties for overproduction. The Secretary of Agriculture has told us that we are going to need to produce more. I believe he is right in that respect. It is a pretty good time to do a little bit of thinking before we give consideration to limitation and regulation of our farm crops.

Mr. Chairman, in closing, may I suggest that the farmers are just as patriotic and just as anxious to do their part as any other group. And you will find them doing it, too. They can be depended upon to do the right thing. But so long as you use taxpayers' money by the millions they do not have, to build monuments in St. Louis and other places, or to construct scenic highways from Virginia to New Orleans, it is pretty difficult to explain to the farmer that he is not entitled to payments that are granted under this program.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHNS].

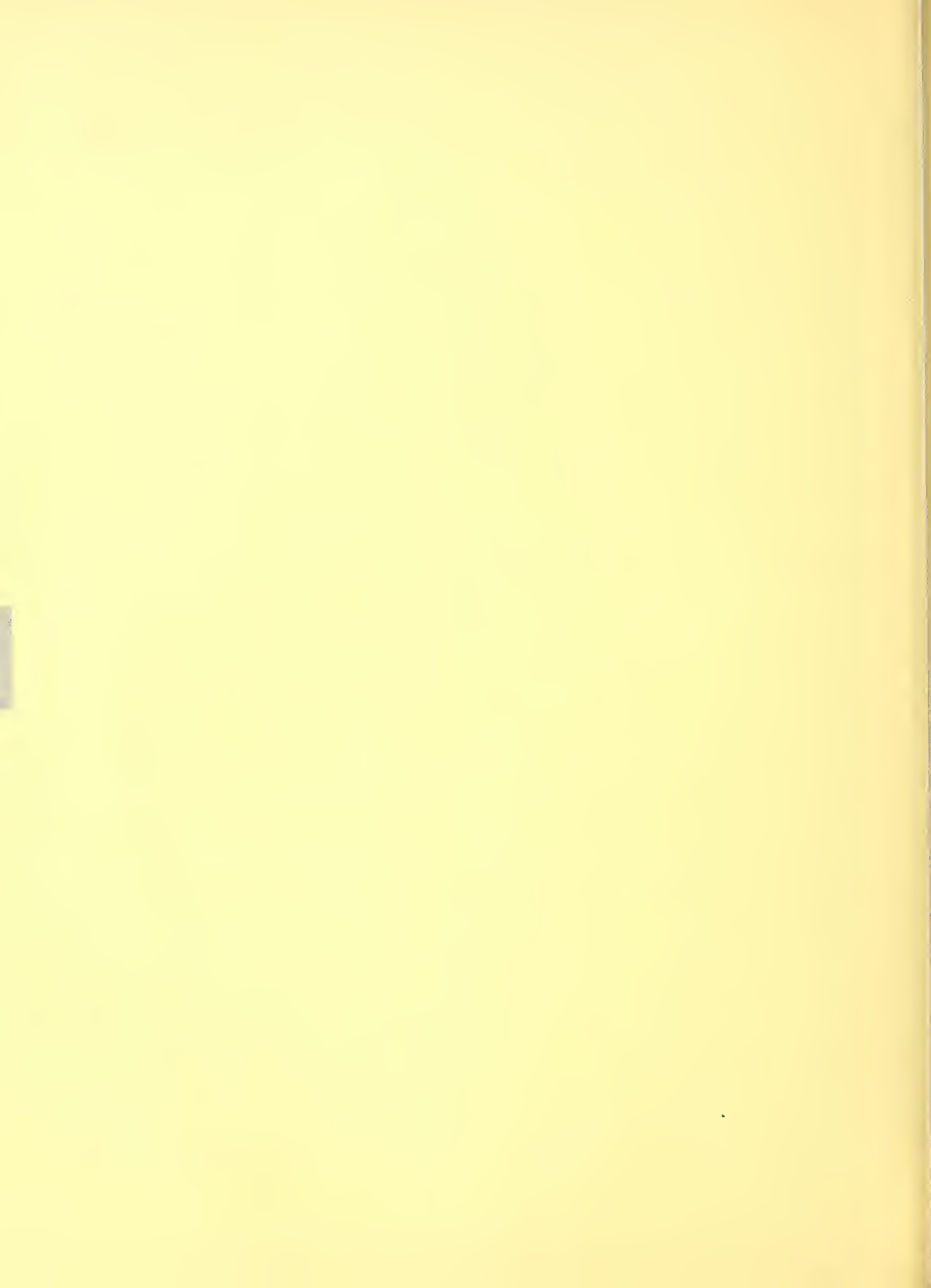
The gentleman referred to this bill as a relief bill for farmers. I am sure if the gentleman has listened to the debate this afternoon, he will realize he has misstated the facts in that the farmers earn every dollar paid to them under this plan in connection with soil-building practices. There is no subsidy or relief in this bill.

Then the gentleman referred to the condition of the small business people of this country. Practically all my life before coming to the Congress I was engaged in general mercantile and banking business, and I may say to the gentleman that one of the great troubles with the small business concerns of this country who are largely located in small villages or in the rural areas of the country is brought about by the small or meager income of the agricultural group of this country. Out of all my experience in life, I have found that when farmers are prosperous with a fair price being paid for their products, the small business people and all other business people, including the wage earners of this country, all of whom are dependent on a prosperous agriculture, which means increased purchasing power, are prosperous.

The gentleman offers an amendment to cut the 5-year extension 2 years. May I state that the Senate sent the bill over to the House with a provision providing for an indefinite extension. The soil-conservation program has been running for about 5 or 6 years. It was hoped in this time the States would pass the necessary legislation to take care of this program, but only about 20 States up to

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this time have passed necessary legislation to do the job. My committee, as previously stated, has offered an amendment cutting out the indefinite period and proposing an extension of only 5 years with the hope that the States will pass necessary legislation during this time, although I doubt seriously whether or not they will. I hope the amendment will be voted down.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FULMER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. JOHNS. The gentleman made the statement that my amendment cuts this down to 1 year. Did the gentleman listen to what was stated in the amendment or did the gentleman understand it was 1 year or 2 years?

Mr. FULMER. I understood the amendment cut it down to 2 years.

Mr. JOHNS. The gentleman said 1 year.

Mr. FULMER. And I may say to the gentleman that if your amendment is voted up that the Congress will be called upon to do the same thing they are doing today at the end of the 3 years because I realize the States will not be in a position to take over the program.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be voted down.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin to the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JOHNS) there were—ayes 14, noes 71.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the committee amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the Committee will rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had had under consideration the bill S. 588, and pursuant to House Resolution 344 he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule the previous question is ordered. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers, and for other purposes."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the Soil Conservation Act and include certain remarks by Dr. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Department of the Department of Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and insert in the RECORD a letter and an editorial in the Boston Sunday Post entitled "The Gentle Commoner." The subject of the editorial is a man we all respect and admire, our majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a telegram.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a brief speech by the commander of the American Legion.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made this afternoon by the inclusion of certain tables.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on two subjects, and include certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow at the conclusion of the legislative business I be permitted to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] is entitled to recognition for 5 minutes.

Mr. COLE of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

I withdraw the point of order, Mr. Speaker, and move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman withdraw his motion?

Mr. COLE of Maryland. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Maryland.

ADJOURNMENT

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 10, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

The meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce scheduled for Tuesday, December 9, 1941, has been postponed until next January.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1123. A letter from the Executive Assistant, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a report of the president, Columbia Institution for the Deaf; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1124. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated September 4, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on reexamination of the Intracoastal Waterway, Charleston, S. C., to St. Johns River, Fla., with a view to constructing an anchorage basin at Beaufort, S. C., requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted May 8, 1939; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1125. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of contracts awarded under the act of March 5, 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1126. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated September 4, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on reexamination of the Louisiana-Texas Intracoastal Waterway, Plaquemine-Morgan City route, and Bayou Lafourche, La., requested by resolutions of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted June 8, 1938, and March 26, 1940, and the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, adopted March 29, 1937, and July 5, 1938; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1127. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of the Archivist of the United States on a list of papers, consisting of one item, recommended for disposition, October 16, 1941, by the Office of Production Management, Executive Office of the President; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1128. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of papers, consisting of 742 items, from those recommended to him for disposition, August 11, 1941, by the Department of the Navy; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1129. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of a list of papers for disposition dated August 4, 1941, September 26, 1941, and October 6, 1941, by the Department of War; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1130. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on a list of papers, consisting of 18 items, recommended to him for disposition, August 27, 1941, by the Department of the Treasury; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1131. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on a list of papers, consisting of 17 items, recommended to him for disposition, June 12, 1941, by the Department of the Treasury; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1132. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of a list of papers for disposition by him from the Department of War; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1133. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of a list of papers for disposition by him from the Department of the Navy; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1134. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on a list of papers for disposition by him from the Department of War; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1135. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of a list of papers for disposition by him from the Department of War; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1136. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers for disposition by him from the Department of the Navy; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1137. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers for disposition by him from the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1138. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of photographic negatives recommended to him for disposition by the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1139. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of aerial roll nitrate film recommended to him for disposition by the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1140. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of motion-picture film recommended to him for disposition by the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1141. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of photographic negatives recommended to him for disposition by the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1142. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of motion-picture film recommended to him for disposition by the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1143. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers, consisting of 13 items, from those recommended to him for disposition by the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1144. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers, consisting of three items, recommended to him for disposition by the United States Board of Tax Appeals; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1145. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting lists of papers, consisting of two items, recommended to him for disposition by the United States Civil Service Commission; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1146. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of a list of papers for disposition by him from the United States Civil Service Commission; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1147. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of a list of papers for disposition by him from the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1148. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of a list of papers for disposition by him from the Federal Security Agency; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1149. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers for disposition by him from the Work Projects Administration, Federal Works Agency; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1150. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of a list of papers for disposition by him from the Work Projects Administration, Federal Works Agency; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1151. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers for disposition by him from the Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SECREST: Committee on the Library: Senate Joint Resolution 80. Joint resolution providing for the celebration in 1945 of the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1489). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6143) for the relief of Ernest H. West, and the same was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FISH:

H. R. 6192. A bill to amend section 2800 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TZAC:

H. R. 6193. A bill to authorize the President of the United States to present, in the name of Congress, a medal of honor to Herman Miller; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON:

H. R. 6194. A bill to provide for the consolidation of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 6195. A bill removing restrictions on the use, and terms of service, of units and members of the land and naval forces of the United States, including selective trainees of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 6196. A bill to amend the Canal Zone Code in relation to the control of marihuana; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PIERCE:

H. R. 6197. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to accelerate the extension and consolidation of national forests by the purchase of forested lands under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. Res. 381. Resolution granting a gratuity to Edna Ramsay; to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COLE of Maryland:

H. R. 6198. A bill for the relief of Frank S. Mathias and Elsie Mathias; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARE:

H. R. 6199. A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Julia Leucresia Sanders; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 6200. A bill for the relief of Herman Urban; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

H. R. 6201. A bill for the relief of Chet Walker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2137. By Mr. BUTLER: Petition of the crew of the steamer *J. M. Davis*, requesting passage of House bill 5446; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2138. By Mr. JARRETT: Petition of Rev. A. C. Locke and other citizens of New Bethlehem, Pa., urging support of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2139. By Mr. KRAMER: Petition of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Local No. 1845, Maywood, Calif., protesting against further taxation on low incomes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2140. Also, petition of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Local No. 1845, Maywood, Calif., protesting against antistrike legislation; to the Committee on Labor.

2141. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the South Gate Methodist Church, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 1410; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2142. Also, petition of the General Welfare Federation, Long Beach, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 1410; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2143. Also, petition of the State Council of Young Men's Republican Clubs, of Massachusetts, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to federalized social security and unemployment compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1941

The Very Reverend Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., Chaplain of the Senate, offered the following prayer:

Most Holy and Eternal God, Father of all mankind, who givest unto us, Thy children, those things which we ourselves know not how to ask save as we are taught of Thee: Make of our hearts treasuries of devotion unto Thee, that, somehow, from the hard syllables of life, we may learn to weave words fraught with the mystic,

Mr. CHANDLER. It is true, is it not, that one may be shot just as dead in an undeclared war as in a declared war?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Quite so.

Mr. CHANDLER. We have about passed the time when we can afford to wait until another nation declares war upon us before we say to our President, "You can use the armed forces in such and such an area." We had better let the President use our armed forces whenever he thinks it is necessary to use them, and not be obliged to wait until another nation declares that its forces are going to shoot. If they shoot, let us act immediately, and let the declaration of war be made later.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I thank the Senator very much for his observation and contribution.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I wish to say in conclusion—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon will state his point of order.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I shall suspend.

Mr. McNARY. I have stated over and over again that we should follow the rules of the Senate. The routine morning business has not as yet been disposed of. I thought the able Senator was submitting a report, but his presentation has led to debate. I therefore make the point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is sustained.

Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution reported by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS]?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am advised that the routine morning business has not as yet been completed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct.

Mr. McNARY. I have made a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution has come before the Senate under the heading of "Reports of committees."

Mr. McNARY. I appreciate that. But this is not the time to ask unanimous consent for consideration of a measure.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in that connection I wish to state that, after consulting the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], who moved yesterday that a certain measure be made the unfinished business, it has been agreed, so far as he is concerned, that that bill may be laid aside temporarily while the joint resolution reported by the Senator from North Carolina is under consideration. But a motion to consider the joint resolution is not contemplated, so far as I am concerned, until the morning hour is finished, until we shall have completed the morning business, and it is my understanding that immediately upon the conclusion of the morning business the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] will ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid aside temporarily in order that his joint resolution may be considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The unfinished business will come up automatically at 2 o'clock.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; I understand that, but frequently the morning business is concluded before 2 o'clock.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, of course, the unfinished business is the business appertaining to the bill having to do with the Republican River Basin. The Senate has now before it the routine morning business, that is, reports of committees, and so forth. Let us follow through the morning business. I insist upon that procedure.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the introduction of bills and joint resolutions is in order.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CLARK of Idaho:

S. 2110. A bill for the relief of certain individuals in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 2111. A bill to expedite the production of equipment and supplies for national defense; and

S. 2112. A bill authorizing overtime pay for certain employees of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 2113. A bill for the relief of Rollin D. Thompson; to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. GUFFEY introduced Senate Joint Resolution 118, which was ordered to lie on the table, and appears under a separate heading.)

THE ANTHRACITE INDUSTRY

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution, which I ask to have read, and then that it may lie on the table.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 118) creating a commission to investigate conditions in the anthracite-coal-producing regions of the United States was read the first time by its title, the second time at length, and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby created a commission to be composed of two Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate; two Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and three individuals to be appointed by the President, one of whom shall be an officer or employee of the Bureau of Mines, one of whom shall be an officer or employee of the National Resources Planning Board, and one of whom shall be an officer or employee of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Any vacancy in the commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made. No member of the commission shall receive compensation for his services as such member.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the commission to conduct an investigation for the purpose of determining the facts relating to, and ways and means for improving, economic conditions in the anthracite coal-producing regions of the United States, and in the conduct of such investigation the commission shall take into consideration, among other relevant factors (a) the availability in such regions, for national-defense activities, of skilled and unskilled workers, factories, and

housing and other facilities, and (b) possible new and extended uses for anthracite coal and the byproducts thereof.

Sec. 3. The commission shall report to the President and to the Congress the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, at the earliest practicable date. The commission shall cease to exist upon the submission to the President and the Congress of its final report.

Sec. 4. The commission is authorized, in carrying out its functions under this joint resolution, to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and agencies of the Government.

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I wish to give notice that I shall ask that the joint resolution be considered at an early date.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PLACED ON CALENDAR OR REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and ordered to be placed on the calendar, or referred, as indicated:

H. R. 5800. An act authorizing advancements from the Federal Works Administrator for the provision of certain defense public works and equipment in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the calendar.

H. R. 6009. An act to provide pensions at wartime rates for officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard disabled in line of duty as a direct result of armed conflict, while engaged in extra hazardous service or while the United States is engaged in war, and for the dependents of those who die from such cause, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 5881. An act to provide full and fair disclosure of the character of charitable, benevolent, patriotic, or other solicitations in the District of Columbia; to provide for regulation and control within the District of Columbia of such solicitations; to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to administer and enforce the provisions of this act; to authorize appropriations therefor; and for other purposes;

H. R. 6003. An act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the zoning of the District of Columbia and the regulation of the location, height, bulk, and uses of buildings and other structures and of the uses of land in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1938;

H. R. 6004. An act to require parking facilities for the persons employed in Federal office buildings in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 6163. An act to prohibit parking of vehicles upon public or private property in the District of Columbia without the consent of the owner of such property; and

H. J. Res. 248. Joint resolution to direct the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Public Utilities Commission to make an investigation and survey to determine the feasibility of the construction of subways in the District of Columbia for both streetcars and vehicular traffic; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR WORK BASIS FOR DEFENSE PRODUCTION PLANTS

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I submit a resolution, which I ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 204), as follows:

Whereas it is clearly evident that immediate speeding up of production to maximum capacity is essential to the successful prosecution of the war against Japan; and

Whereas this country cannot afford to be dependent upon any other nation or nations for vital war munitions: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that all Government navy yards and all private shipyards and all other national-defense industries should take immediate steps to place themselves on a 24-hour-per-diem work basis.

Mr. TOBEY. I desire to address the Senate very briefly on the resolution.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in view of the point of order made by the Senator from Oregon, the morning business not having been concluded, the Senator from New Hampshire probably should defer his remarks.

Mr. TOBEY. I accept the correction, and I will address the Senate on the resolution later.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The presentation of further concurrent and other resolutions is in order.

MARTHA FRANCES SPENCE

Mr. RADCLIFFE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 205), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Martha Frances Spence, widow of Charles N. Spence, late an employee of the Senate, under supervision of the Sergeant at Arms, a sum equal to 6 months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

PAYMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS IN CONNECTION WITH SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 588) to give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. BULOW, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CAPPER, and Mr. AIKEN conferees on the part of the Senate.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT ON WAR WITH JAPAN

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by the President of the United States on the night of December 9, 1941, relative to the war with Japan, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICA'S ALL-OUT EFFORT FOR DEFENSE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR PEPPER

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him on the subject America's All-Out Effort for Defense, printed in the Southern Banker for May 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR MEAD BEFORE ASSOCIATED POSTAL EMPLOYEES

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him at a meeting of the Associated Postal Employees at White Plains, N. Y., on December 6, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR MEAD BEFORE AMERICAN BUSINESS CONGRESS MEETING

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him before the American Business Congress meeting at New York City on December 9, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY HON. BRECKENRIDGE LONG BEFORE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, before the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, December 9, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY LOUIS F. CUCHI AT SAN JUAN, P. R.

[Mr. GILLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address recently delivered by Louis F. Cuchi, department defense chairman, before Statue of Victory at San Juan, P. R., which appears in the Appendix.]

WAR WITH JAPAN—EDITORIAL FROM WASHINGTON NEWS

[Mr. GILLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial relative to the war with Japan, published in the Washington News of December 9, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

T. V. A. DAM IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, TENN.—ARTICLE BY RALPH SMITH

[Mr. STEWART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article relative to a Tennessee Valley Authority dam in Jefferson County, Tenn., written by Ralph Smith and published in the Atlanta Journal of December 3, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON SERVICE OF ARMED FORCES

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I wish to repeat—

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I ask the Senator if he wishes to speak in connection with the joint resolution?

Mr. DANAHER. Yes.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. I should like to ask the Senator from North Carolina a question. I invite his attention to section 2 of his joint resolution.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I have it before me.

Mr. DANAHER. It has been suggested to me by several Senators that the Senator from North Carolina has not as yet had the joint resolution made the unfinished business. I therefore withdraw any attempts to discuss it at this moment.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate now consider Senate Joint Resolution 117.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I suggest that the Senator from North Carolina request that the pending unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I understood it had been laid aside.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. NORRIS. The unfinished business will not automatically be laid before the Senate until 2 o'clock, as I understand.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is correct.

Mr. NORRIS. If the Senator from North Carolina wants to ask unanimous consent to take up his joint resolution I would have no objection to that being done, but at this hour it is not necessary to ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, because the Senate may dispose of the joint resolution before 2 o'clock. If at 2 o'clock its consideration has not been concluded and the Senator then asks the Senate temporarily to lay aside the unfinished business in order to proceed with the joint resolution, so far as I am concerned I shall make no objection.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, under the rules the unfinished business would not come up automatically until 2 o'clock. However, in the ordinary procedure, when the morning business is concluded, if there is nothing else the unfinished business is taken up.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair rules that unanimous consent is necessary for that procedure.

Mr. BARKLEY. Then, until 2 o'clock, the Senator from North Carolina may move to proceed to consider the joint resolution without in any way interfering with the unfinished business, unless consideration of the joint resolution should extend beyond 2 o'clock.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair rules that unanimous consent is necessary.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, unanimous consent is necessary because the joint resolution was not reported until today, and under the rule it must lie over a day unless unanimous consent is given for its consideration.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate that. I thought the joint resolution had been reported yesterday.

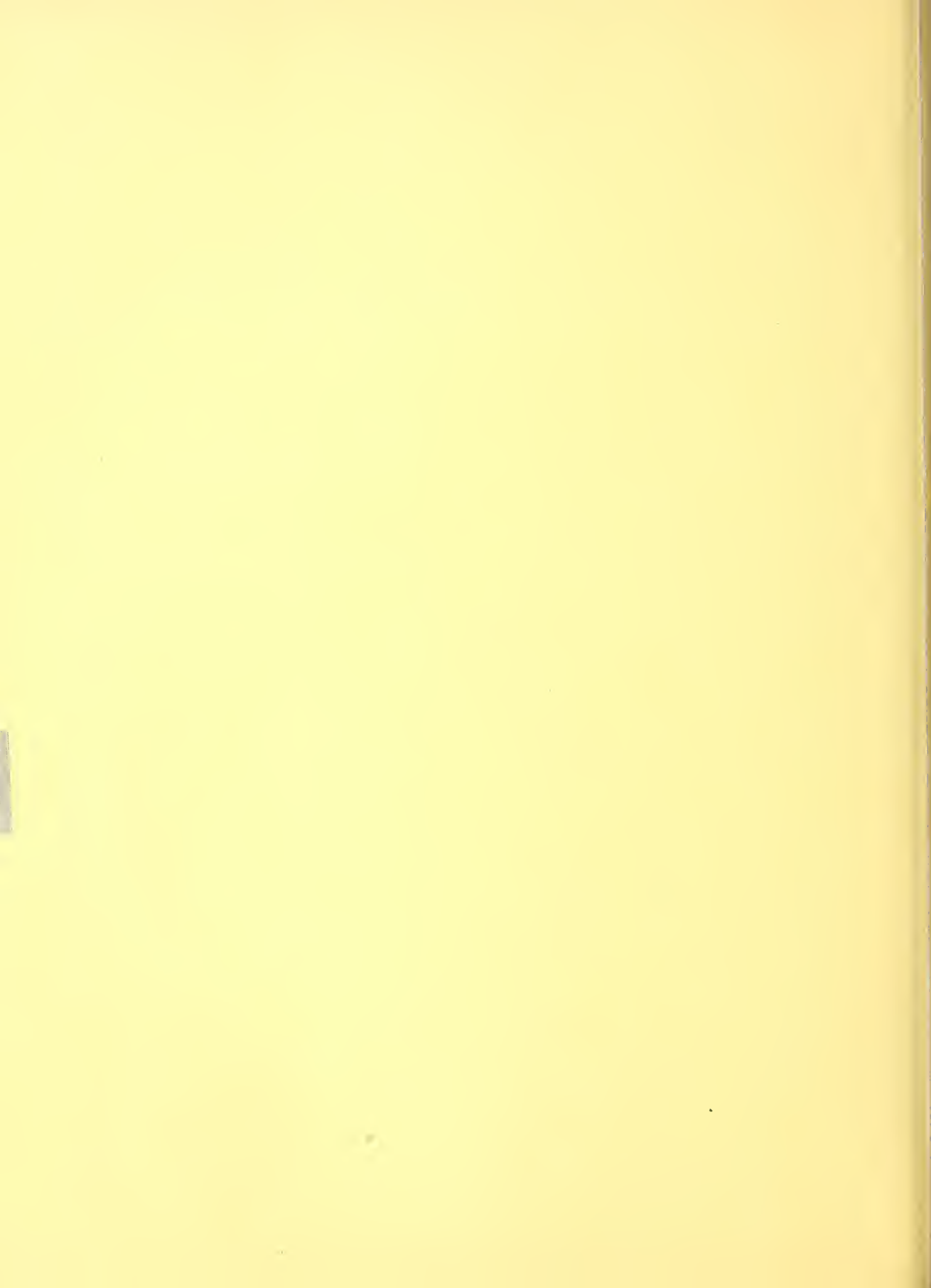
The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. I apologize.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS]?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I desire to refer for a moment to a vindication, which usually is the reward of a little good judgment. Yesterday when this matter was brought up the Senator from North Carolina asked unanimous consent to consider the joint resolution then proposed. I objected because I wanted it to go to a committee. I observe today, as I might observe on all similar occasions, that the committee has brought in a substitute, indicating that hasty action is not profitable. I desire to make that very brief observation.

Dec 11



In all fairness, I might state that he also went on to pay tribute to the Public Buildings Administration, but, as he pointed out, this agency—

has to do with the management of post offices and courthouses and public buildings all over the United States.

We must not lose sight of the fact that here we are dealing not with construction of office buildings but with the construction of low-cost defense housing. The United States Housing Authority and the local housing authorities are geared to handle this type of job. We must not lose time in turning the job over to an agency which, while performing splendid service in its field, would have to be geared for this new job. Time is of the essence. Let us make the best use of our existing agencies today. This is no time to risk the inefficiency that is inherent in gearing an existing agency for a job to which it is not accustomed, particularly when an agency exists properly geared and ready to go into action on a moment's notice.

I wish to make it clear to the House, just as I have made it clear to my committee, that I shall vote for this bill, regardless of the fate of my amendment, as I am fully aware of the critical need for defense housing in our defense areas, including the greater Baltimore area.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think it has been agreed by all, including the Administrator of the agency to which my distinguished colleague from Maryland refers, that there should be one central agency looking after this construction. We have provided in the committee bill for the one we think is the correct one, and I think that meets with the approval of the House. I ask for a vote on the amendment, and I hope it will not carry.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MCGREGOR: On page 6, line 1, after "shall" strike out "so far as may be practicable."

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I read from page 5 of the bill:

Consultation shall be had with local public officials and local housing authorities to the end that projects constructed under the provisions of this act shall, so far as may be practicable, conform in location and design to local planning and tradition.

In my amendment I am striking out the words "so far as may be practicable"; in other words, it will force those in charge of Federal Housing to take into consideration the local people and make the buildings conform in design to local planning and tradition. I leave it to your vote.

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. MANASCO. Does the gentleman believe the Federal Government should be hamstrung by the provisions of some local city council in constructing houses in these defense areas, so that the houses might not be suitable for the workers?

Mr. MCGREGOR. Using the gentleman's word "hamstrung," may I say that if we would hamstring the Federal Government more and give more self-control to the local people, we would be better off.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, merely to say that I think the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] answered the argument for this amendment in his remarks in opposition to it. I adopt those remarks as my own, and ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take occasion to address the House at this time rather than force this body into a record vote on this bill; I have that strong feeling from my experiences.

I went through the World War period and had a good bit of experience in seeing a great many of the units of housing, and so forth, that were erected by the Federal Government. I am not in sympathy with the philosophy of having the Government of the United States go into every community and undertake to build houses for men who go there to fill jobs. We have the Tolan committee, which set out to find the reasons why people migrate to different communities in order to find jobs, and now we find ourselves with that committee finding out why men go to communities where they have jobs.

Mr. Lamb, investigator for the Tolan committee; Mr. Palmer, of the Defense Housing Authority; Mr. Truesdale and Mr. Houser, representatives of the Alley Dwelling Authority, and unit after unit went before the Bureau of the Census to have the Bureau of the Census go to the W. P. A. Administrator to attempt to get \$56,983 this year to take another census of housing and of the increased population in the city of Washington and the surrounding counties in Virginia and Maryland, 1 year after it was covered in the sixteenth decennial census. This was nothing less than furtherance of an ambitious program, to feather the nests and promote the policies those gentlemen were advocating and advancing to perpetuate their own employment.

Howard Hunter, of the W. P. A., refused the money. We have developed the situation in hearings on a bill under consideration in the Committee on the Census.

Finding myself in opposition to this legislation, rather than ask for a record vote, I asked for this time in order to record myself against the bill.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that one of the amendments with reference to community facilities is a new section, I ask unanimous consent that the sections following that be properly renumbered in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BEAM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that the Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6128) to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," pursuant to House Resolution 382, he reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 6135 and House Resolution 386 with reference to housing facilities in defense areas be laid on the table, in view of the fact that the provision therein contained was incorporated in the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and any other Members who may desire to do so may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their own remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE NATIONAL-DEFENSE PROGRAM IN RELATION TO SMALL BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 384) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 294 incurred by the select committee appointed to study and investigate the national-defense program in its relation to small business in the United States, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$20,000, including expenditures for the employment of experts, investigators, attorneys, clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of

the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or any subcommittee thereof conducting such investigation, signed by the chairman of the committee and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I submit another privileged resolution (H. Res. 385) by direction of the Committee on Accounts, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That further expenses of conducting the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 290 of the Seventy-sixth Congress, and continued by House Resolution 15, House Resolution 188, and House Resolution 383 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, incurred by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed an additional \$15,000, including expenditures for the employment of clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee thereof conducting such investigation and study or any part thereof, signed by the chairman of the committee or subcommittee and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TENEROWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a resolution which I received.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a statement from a local paper.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a letter from Mrs. J. W. Kirchhoff, Jr., the wife of the past commander of the Shoemaker Post, American Legion, Bridgeton, N. J.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on Monday next, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, and any other special orders, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by including therein certain statistics from the F. S. A.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Also, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by the inclusion of certain facts in respect to 4-H Club work.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a resolution of the Northern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in connection with defense housing.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, after conferring with Mr. Max Singer, commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, I am introducing this bill which they have suggested and with which I am heartily in accord. On September 16, 1940, this Government provided for the induction of millions of our young men into the armed forces of the United States. On October 8, 1940, we provided, in Public Act No. 801, Seventy-sixth Congress, for the issuance of national life insurance to these men. It is not necessary to remind this body that prior to the dastardly and treacherous action of the Imperial Japanese Government, on December 7, 1941, many Americans failed to realize the imminent danger to our country, and that many in the armed forces were among them. Feeling, as they did, that they would be required to serve for only a short time not more than about one-third applied for this insurance. We are now at war. This bill proposes to extend the time limit for application for United States national life insurance for 120 days, and it further proposes to grant, as a small measure of gratitude to the dependents of those brave men who were victims of the undeclared war of the European members of the Axis, especially those men on the U. S. S. *Kearney*, torpedoed on October 17, and the U. S. S. *Reuben James*, sunk on October 31, the same type of automatic insurance as was provided by the Congress on October 6, 1917, for members of our armed forces, and/or dependents of the crew of the *Cyclops* prior to the formal declaration of a state of war in 1917. These men gave their lives for their country, in combat with the most powerful enemy ever to challenge the United States. For the dependents of our heroic dead, this bill provides a small measure of justice to the dependents of these dead. It affords an opportunity for the living members of our armed forces, regardless of their present physical condition, to take advantage of the insurance benefits offered them; and let it be remembered, that if they are physically sound to fight, they are entitled to a presumption that they qualify physically, mentally, and morally as insurance risks. We are at war and they are our national insurance. They will not let us down; we cannot let them down.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. Sikes] may have

leave to extend his remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a declaration of the International Workers Order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I secured unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting in the Record the annual address of the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, delivered at Chicago on Tuesday. I am apprised that it is one page in excess of the space permitted and that the cost of publication will be \$135. I therefore ask unanimous consent for leave to so extend my remarks notwithstanding.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL DEFENSE BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, may I say for the information of the House that it is our expectation to have the conference report upon the third supplemental defense bill ready to present to the House on Monday. And in response to inquiries from Members, I am glad to say also that, so far as we know at this time, the Committee on Appropriations will have no further business to bring before the House until after the holidays.

SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 588) to give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, with House amendments, insist on the amendments of the House and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. FULMER, Mr. FLANNAGAN, and Mr. HOPE.

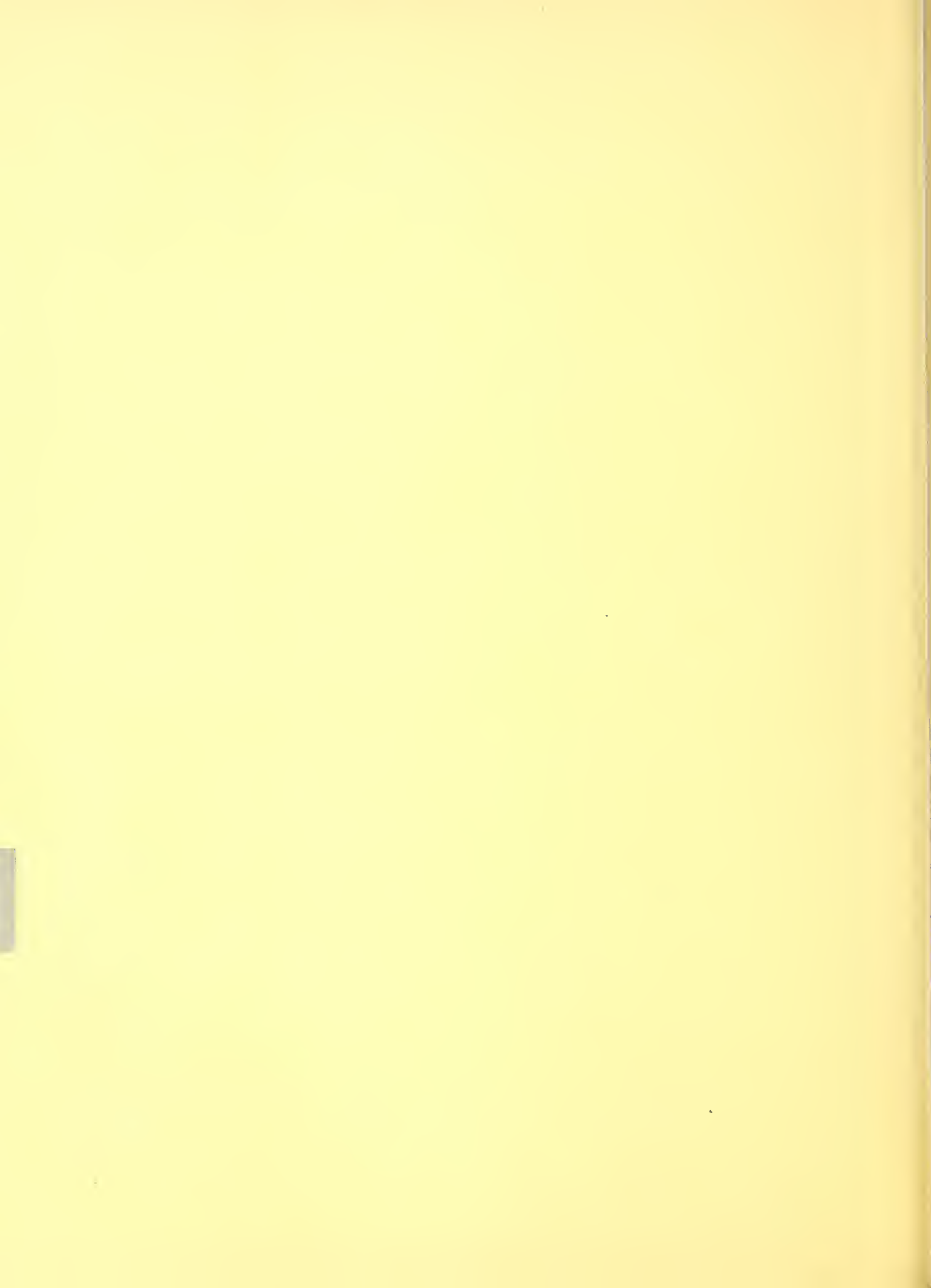
VETERANS' BENEFITS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I know many Members, including the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], have been interested in finding out the program for disabled men and women of the present World War. I would like to report, after consultation with General



GIVING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE PERMANENT
AUTHORITY TO MAKE PAYMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCERS



DECEMBER 16, 1941.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FULMER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 588]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 588) to give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

On page 1 of the House engrossed amendments strike out "1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944 crops of the commodities cotton, corn, wheat, rice and tobacco" and insert *1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946 crops of the commodities cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts*; and the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill and agree to the same.

H. P. FULMER,
J. W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

Managers on the part of the House.

J. H. BANKHEAD,
W. J. BULOW,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 588) giving the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

(1) The bill (S. 588), as passed by the Senate, eliminated those provisions of section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act which provided for State plans to effectuate the purposes of such act, and for the making of grants to States to carry out such plans. The authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make soil-conservation payments to agricultural producers was made permanent. The House amendment does not disturb the existing provisions of section 7 relating to State plans. Instead, it retains those provisions but extends to January 1, 1947, the period during which the Secretary of Agriculture may make payments and grants in aid to agricultural producers under section 8 of such act. The conference agreement adopts the House provision.

(2) The House amendment extended for 3 years the period during which the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized under the act of May 26, 1941, to make loans at the rate of 85 percent of parity upon certain agricultural commodities. The conference agreement adopts the House provision with an amendment extending the loan authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation for 5 years instead of 3, and including peanuts among the commodities on which such loans are to be made.

H. P. FULMER,
J. W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

Managers on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I did not go away the first of the month so I was here to vote for the declarations of war. I was hanging around the House hoping that perhaps the distinguished and superior-in-dignity body at the other end of the building would find time to take up and consider and perhaps pass the amendments to the Wagner law which we put through last year, also that they might find time to consider the legislation we sent over the other day dealing with the strike question—the Smith bill, which seems to have been lost after it left the House.

Perhaps we made a mistake day before yesterday in not giving the gentlemen at the other end of the Capitol the \$4,500 each for additional assistants, for which they asked; with another executive clerk for each they might be able to learn that we have sent some legislation over there that ought to have their attention. [Here the gavel fell.]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution (H. Res. 391) which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That IVOR D. FENTON, of Pennsylvania, be and he is hereby elected to the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

EX-PRESIDENT HOOVER SHOULD HEAD PRICE CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Speaker, we are going to pass some kind of price-control legislation very soon. A great deal of talk has been heard about harmony between the Republican and Democratic parties. I feel that should the President of the United States announce that when the price-control legislation is passed he would place ex-President Hoover at the head of that organization it would have more to do in bringing about harmony between the two parties and the people of the United States than anything else that could be done. Mr. Hoover is the only living ex-President of the United States. Administering the price-control legislation will be one of the most important jobs during this crisis. I think that Mr. Hoover, with his wide experience during the last World War and the ability he has shown at all times, would be a good man for the job.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a radio address which I delivered recently.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein some figures from the War Department, also a statement from the New York Times giving the comparative size of the armies of the world.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ELIZALDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include therein a radio address I made recently.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include therein an address by Dr. William E. Masterson.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my own remarks, and to include a copy of a bill I have introduced to appropriate funds for the construction of Douglas Dam, copy of a letter from the President of the United States, one from Mr. Batt, of the O. P. M., and a statement from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the Record.]

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, there appeared in the Washington Times-Herald this morning in the column entitled "Washington Daily Merry-Go-Round" an article under the signature of Mr. Drew Pearson and Mr. Robert S. Allen which contains this excerpt:

The outbreak of the war obscured the incident, but the House ate crow in a big way on its action last summer barring David Lasser, former head of the Workers Alliance, from Government employment. After a careful investigation the Appropriations Committee completely exonerated Lasser of any Communist affiliations. Representatives JOHN TABER, New York, J. W. DITTER, Pennsylvania, and EVERETT DIRKSEN, who made the original accusation, ducked the committee session when Lasser was cleared.

I think, Mr. Speaker, the language clearly invades the legislative integrity of a Member of the House in that I was not

a member of the subcommittee which handled the matter, and therefore could not duck any committee of which I was not a member. I believe this constitutes an invasion of the privileges of the membership.

The SPEAKER. The rule covering this matter states:

Questions of privilege shall be, first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; second, the rights, reputation, and conduct of Members individually in their representative capacity only.

The Chair thinks the gentleman states a question of personal privilege.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I shall not trespass upon the patience and good nature of the House under the rule which admits of a presentation for 1 hour. I can say what I have to say in 5 or 6 minutes.

First, may I say that I recognize that Drew Pearson and Bob Allen are busy men getting out a daily column and appearing on the radio once each week. It is to be assumed that they cannot always verify the things that come to their attention, and certainly there must be information placed at their disposal which comes from other sources. Inasmuch as unverified information sometimes finds its way into the columns, one can readily understand how this language may have appeared in the Daily Merry-Go-Round.

The only trouble with it, of course, is that it is a good deal like the definition of a crab that a little boy got from his father. The boy wanted to get a definition of a crab and his father said, "My son, a crab is a small red fish that walks backward."

The young man was quite dissatisfied with the definition, so when he next encountered a Gloucester fisherman he said to him, "My father told me that a crab is a small red fish that walks backward." He asked the fisherman if that was correct, and the fisherman said, "Son, it is substantially correct, except that a crab is not a fish; it is not necessarily small; it is not red; and it does not walk backward."

That is the trouble with this article. It impeaches me at home in those papers which carry the Merry-Go-Round and make it appear that I ran out under fire and ducked a committee session. Obviously, I could not duck a session of a subcommittee on supplementary deficiency appropriations which considered the matter of David Lasser for the very good reason that an examination of the subcommittee list will indicate that I was not and am not a member of that subcommittee.

Secondly, the insertion of the legislative provision in the third supplemental defense appropriation bill for 1942, which provided for the reinstatement of Mr. Lasser upon the W. P. A. rolls, or to that effect, does not constitute, in my judgment, an exoneration of Mr. Lasser.

In the third place, the subcommittee sessions of the Appropriations Committee are closed sessions. I was not advised that Mr. Lasser was to appear on the 14th of November; I was not invited to

appear; and I did not have an opportunity to refute the testimony that may have been offered there. I was in attendance at the full committee hearing on the 3d of December, when the entire bill was considered by the Appropriations Committee. One cannot make a point of order in a committee session; consequently, this provision, being subject to a point of order, could not have been taken from the bill in the full session of the committee.

I was on the floor on the 4th of December and on the 5th of December when the third supplemental appropriation bill was being considered. I camped on this floor religiously at that time, and when we got to the Lasser item on the 5th day of December I think everybody in this Chamber who was present will know that I reaffirmed my position with respect to Mr. Lasser, and insisted that he ought not to be reinstated on the rolls. I stated to the House I would not make a point of order, but would offer an amendment to strike that provision and let it be tested on its merits. I did not duck a subcommittee meeting not the meeting of the entire Appropriations Committee nor the floor sessions when the Lasser matter was considered.

In the next place the House did not eat crow, as is indicated in this article, because Mr. Lasser is not on the pay roll today. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] made the point of order on the floor, and I am satisfied from a survey of the sentiment that prevailed here on the 5th day of December that Mr. Lasser had no show whatsoever of ever getting on the pay roll of the Government if it were left to the disposition of this body. It is doubtful whether a half dozen votes could have been obtained in his behalf.

In the next place, it seems that the subcommittee may have done me the courtesy of advising me of the Lasser proposal, because a Member of this House, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN], appeared before the Appropriations Subcommittee on Deficiencies on the 14th of November, and there presented the case for Mr. Lasser. I was not informed of the fact and had no opportunity to appear although I was available on that day.

On the same day the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS], also a Member of this House, sent a memorandum to the subcommittee on deficiencies under date of November 14, 1941, in which he stated that he also thought Mr. Lasser was a pretty good fellow, and not a Communist.

There is nothing in the testimony that I can find to indicate that Mr. Lasser was exonerated or that the Committee on Appropriations made any extensive investigation at all. All that appears in the record is, first of all, the statement of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]; second, the memorandum from the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS]; third, a statement by Mr. Lasser; fourth, a statement that was made by Mr. Lasser to the Workers Alliance in June 1940; fifth, a statement made by Mr. Lasser to the national executive board of the Workers Alliance the same day; sixth, an editorial from the Baltimore Sun; and, seventh, an edi-

torial from the Washington News. That is all you will find in the record.

On the 5th of December I appeared on the floor and reaffirmed the statements I made about Mr. Lasser, and I think they are incontrovertible.

Finally, I stated that if Mr. Lasser had gone to the other Members of the House in his own behalf, certainly he should have come to the author of the amendment to the Emergency Relief Act in June of 1941 which separated him from the W. P. A. rolls, but he never came. However, last Tuesday morning, December 9, Mr. Lasser called and we had about a 30-minute conference. I said, "Mr. Lasser, did I do you an injustice, and were there any inaccuracies in the remarks I made on the floor of Congress?" He said, "No; there were not, but the inferences are unjust."

I said, "Mr. Lasser, inferences are the things a jury, for instance, gets from all the testimony. I presented the testimony. The inference is a wholly individual thing. It is a matter of opinion with various individuals. You may feel that you have been unfairly treated in that there were unjust inferences drawn, but I believe the record still insists that you have been running with subversive groups who have the communistic taint, and you ought to stand up now and take your medicine and not ask to go back on the rolls of the United States of America."

Finally, it should be observed that on December 5, when, for the second time, I reaffirmed my position with respect to Mr. Lasser and presented Mr. Lasser's own words from the testimony which he offered before the Appropriations Committee and from documents issued by his own organization, not a single Member of this House offered to take the floor in Mr. Lasser's behalf. No member of the subcommittee which heard the case, no member of the Appropriations Committee, and no other Member of the House rose in his place to defend the provision which the subcommittee inserted. Can it then be said that the House ate crow since Mr. Lasser is not on the Federal rolls today?

As for the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the Members of this body are so familiar with the courage which they have exhibited over many years of constructive legislative service that it is unnecessary to refute the assertion that they ducked the subcommittee meeting.

Let me conclude the whole matter by stating that the record shows the inaccuracy of the item in question and that it is one of those unverified things which sometimes creep into the press. I submit the matter to the Congress without temper or animus and only for the purpose of keeping the record accurate.

PAYMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 588) to give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Do-

mestic Allotment Act, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 588) to give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 1 of the House engrossed amendments strike out "1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944 crops of the commodities cotton, corn, wheat, rice and tobacco" and insert "1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946 crops of the commodities cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts"; and the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill and agree to the same.

H. P. FULMER,
JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, JR.,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

Managers on the part of the House.

J. H. BANKHEAD,
W. J. BULOW,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 588) giving the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

(1) The bill (S. 588), as passed by the Senate, eliminated those provisions of section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act which provided for State plans to effectuate the purposes of such act, and for the making of grants to States to carry out such plans. The authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make soil-conservation payments to agricultural producers was made permanent. The House amendment does not disturb the existing provisions of section 7 relating to State plans. Instead, it retains those provisions but extends to January 1, 1947, the period during which the Secretary of Agriculture may make payments and grants in aid to agricultural producers under section 8 of such act. The conference agreement adopts the House provision.

(2) The House amendment extended for 3 years the period during which the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized under the act of May 26, 1941, to make loans at the rate of 85 percent of parity upon certain agricultural commodities. The conference agreement adopts the House provision with an amendment extending the loan authority of the Commodity Credit Corpora-

tion for 5 years instead of 3, and including peanuts among the commodities on which such loans are to be made.

H. P. FULMER,
JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, JR.,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
Managers on the part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, the House has just adopted the conference report on Senate bill 588. One section of this bill provides for loans at the rate of 85 percent of the parity price upon the 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, and 1946 crops of the commodities cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts.

With regard to peanuts, I wish to make the following statement to avoid any future misunderstanding with respect to the intention of the committee and the Congress relating to loans on peanuts.

First, Subsection (e) of section 359 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of regulating interstate and foreign commerce in peanuts," approved April 3, 1941, directs the Commodity Credit Corporation to make available loans upon peanuts if quotas are approved by not less than two-thirds of the farmers voting in a referendum, and further provides that such loans shall be made "only on the marketing quota for each farm."

It is, therefore, understood that such 85-percent loans shall be made only on the quota peanuts for each farm and it is not intended that such 85-percent loans shall be made on nonquota peanuts or excess peanuts.

It is further understood that said act, so approved April 3, 1941, authorizes, permits, and contemplates the production of excess peanuts or nonquota peanuts and provides the method in which they shall be marketed, and that by the production of such excess or nonquota peanuts the producer does not thereby become a noncooperator. It is, therefore, the intention that said 85-percent loans shall be made on quota peanuts notwithstanding and without regard to the fact that the producer of such quota peanuts may have also produced and marketed excess peanuts or nonquota peanuts or peanuts for oil.

I desire that this statement be considered as a part of the legislative history of said bill and report.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by Mr. R. M. Evans, National A. A. A. Administrator, on the 28th of November before the convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNGDAHL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address I delivered last evening.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article by Alexander Seversky.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 390.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6215) to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, to aid in insuring the defeat of all the enemies of the United States through the extension of liability for military service and the registration of the manpower of the Nation, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of such consideration, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLMER: On page 1, line 13, after the period, insert: "It shall be in order to consider the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Military Affairs now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill."

On page 2, line 1, after "adopted", insert "and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH], and now yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is an open rule for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6215, which has for its purpose, as you are already advised, a further extension of the draft. The amendment just adopted merely insures that the committee amendment may be considered as an

original bill, and therefore makes the rule a more open one, if such a thing is possible.

It allows the House to amend the bill so as to work its will. The maximum age limit for service may be cut down or raised, and the minimum age limit may be raised or lowered as the House may see fit. I am sure that every Member of the House must feel most keenly a responsibility in arriving at his decision on this momentous question affecting, as it does, millions of our youth and our manhood in every walk of life in the Nation's domestic and economic life. This Congress in the past several months has been called upon to face stupendous issues. This is but another one. I am confident that the House will approach the issue with but one thought in mind—to face the issue squarely and fearlessly, regardless of political repercussions, thinking only of the ultimate welfare and safety of the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation's house is on fire. We, the Members of Congress, may be the fire station which must first answer the alarm and provide the materials with which to combat the flames. There is no time for bickering. The fire must be extinguished. The Congress and the American people must realize that we are engaged in no holiday excursion. We are in a death struggle on the side of the democracies who are sorely assailed by the totalitarian powers. I have no desire to appear as an alarmist or a pessimist; but need I remind you, in the light of the kaleidoscopic events which are occurring, that not only are our Government, our way of life, and our institutions threatened, but we must struggle for the salvation of our very lives. Can we longer afford to debate or falter when we realize what is going on abroad? Today the public is being prepared for the loss of Hong Kong; Singapore and the Philippines are dangerously threatened. The Axis Powers are set upon securing as their immediate objective these two barriers that now block their paths to the raw materials—principally oil and rubber—so essential to provide their war machine for a period of long operations.

If Singapore and the Philippines fall, they not only receive these essential raw materials but they remove us from the Pacific and the eastern arena of warfare. Moreover, they cut off rubber and other essentials which are necessary for our and the British machines. That these strongholds in the Pacific are vulnerable must be apparent to all who read and think. That they must be held at all costs in order that our own continental shores may be protected is quite evident.

So, Mr. Speaker, in this crisis we are called upon at the instance of the President of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief, and those in charge of the Nation's defense to further broaden the base of the draft to furnish the manpower so essential to the operation of our own war machine and the Nation's defense. That we will grant this authority is a foregone conclusion. As to whether we will give it within the exact limitations which the Army has requested is for this Congress to decide.

But that we will broaden that base is unquestioned. So far as I am personally concerned, I must confess my inability, not being fully advised in the premises, to say that the age limit shall be fixed at 65 on the one hand and 18 on the other hand. While it is hard for me to see the necessity at this time to dip into the high-school ranks to recruit the youth of the land, I shall be perfectly willing, as one who is vitally affected, to accept the aggregate opinion arrived at in the consummate judgment of the Congress of the United States. That we must have the manpower to man the machines of war is obvious. That we will have it will be demonstrated by this House today.

But, Mr. Speaker, I cannot leave this momentous subject without again calling the attention of the House and the country to the thought that in this great undertaking it is going to be necessary for someone other than the young manhood of this country to sacrifice, if we are to win this gigantic conflict. You and I are agreeable to sacrificing our sons in order to prevent this country being added to the list of Hitler's victims. But I know I bespeak your sentiments when I say also that you and I want to see all of our citizens in every walk of life make whatever sacrifices are necessary in order to enhance the opportunities which these young stalwarts must have to prevent their making the supreme sacrifice in vain. There must be a complete cessation of selfish advancement in this country at the expense of these young soldiers. Profiteering in industry and the commercial activities of the land must be surrendered to the commonweal. Strikes in war production must be made as unpopular by an incensed and righteous public opinion as desertion in the Army. This Congress must say to these young men whom it calls to the front line of the Nation's defense—to the trackless waste of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in the Philippines, on the Malay Peninsula, Iceland, Africa, and possibly even in far away Russia—that we are going to give you the sinews of war with which to fight. We do not propose that they shall be sacrificed either in the icy waters of the Atlantic or Pacific, or upon the wastes of Russia and Africa, unprepared and without the planes, guns, and ships that are so essential to giving them a fighting chance against a ruthless enemy. Let us keep faith with those whom we call to the Nation's colors. If the American people in their resolution will determine that this shall happen we can and will win out in the death struggle that lies ahead.

Let us here and now resolve in this hour, while there is yet time, that we will keep the faith with those whom we send abroad to fight the Nation's battles. Let a reunited American people resolve here and now that come the tears, the sweat, and the blood we will sacrifice, we will produce, we will forget political and personal advancement and relegate selfishness to the background, and we will win.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Sacks].

Mr. SACKS. Mr. Speaker, we are about to consider the bill for the expan-

sion of the draft. I rise today to call attention of the House to a situation that has arisen in my city of Philadelphia, and I imagine in many cities of the North. I had in my office during this week end over 500 young American boys of the Negro race, who were refused enlistment in Philadelphia because the War Department said they had no vacancies. They were refused the right to enlist, although they are included in this bill about to be passed. These boys believe in America and they want to fight to protect America. They are willing to lay down their lives. I wrote a letter to Secretary Stimson, calling his attention to this matter. I feel it is the duty of the Army at this time to make provision for the American rights for these boys, not only to be drafted, but the right to enlist to serve their country. In Philadelphia this last week we were sent over 1,500 troops to guard our navy yard and our defense industries. They are colored troops, led by their commander. They are guarding the city of Philadelphia today, the only troops guarding that city. Yet Lieutenant Reed, of the recruiting service, told me on Monday that they had received an order from Washington saying that these boys cannot enlist at this time, boys who desire to enlist and to serve their country. I hope the House will take this matter up and give them an opportunity to enlist, because we need the men, as proven by necessity for this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed, as follows:

DECEMBER 16, 1941.

HON. HENRY STIMSON,
The Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In this hour of crisis for America, thousands of our American boys and men are hastening to enlist, glad of the opportunity of laying down their lives for their country.

It is generally understood that there is a great demand for a large army, and because of this I cannot reconcile the fact that discrimination because of color has manifested itself. Many men of the Negro race of my city, Philadelphia, have been turned away by enlisting officers because they are colored. In my opinion—and I cannot help but feel that you will agree with me—this is unjustified discrimination, in definite opposition to the principles of democracy upon which this war is based.

I have taken the matter up with Lieutenant Reed, of the Philadelphia office, who informed me, over the telephone December 15, that the reason for this action was that they had orders from Washington that there were no vacancies for colored men at this time.

It is my hope, and I respectfully request, that you have this matter thoroughly investigated, to the end that those men of the Negro race, who are ready and anxious to enlist in the armed force of their country, be accorded that right and privilege.

Respectfully yours,

LEON SACKS.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes. We are faced with a very difficult and serious question that we must decide here today. We must decide what we think is for the best in-

terest of America, and that is all that is at stake in all of these measures—what is best for America. How can we help to win this war? I confess, although I have done a good deal of thinking about it, that I do not know the answer to the problem of whether we should vote for a 21-year age limit or a 19-year age limit. The War Department, those in authority, the experts, have recommended 19 years, and I have a very high regard for the advice of General Marshall and General Hershey. The Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, by a practically unanimous vote, has recommended to this House an age limit of 21 years.

We all know that this war is an entirely different kind of war from that we were engaged in 23 years ago. That war did not compare in magnitude to the war in which we are now involved. In the Pacific we are fighting against the greatest military and naval power of the east, and in the west against the greatest military power almost in the world's history. In the last war we had 21 Allies and 5 navies on our side—the British Navy, the French Navy, the Italian and the Japanese Navies, and our own. Up at the front there were the British Army, the French Army, the Belgian Army, the Italian Army, and a host of other armies. Other nations had been fighting for years against the Central Powers, including Russia, Rumania, Serbia, and Portugal. This is an entirely different war. In that war 23 years ago we lost only 50,000 killed in a year and a half. Today now, in 10 days of warfare, we have lost approximately 3,500 killed. In 10 days we have lost 7 percent of what we lost in a year and a half in the last war. The conflict is on a different scale. Therefore, as we consider this bill, we must realize that we are obliged to mobilize our full manpower and all of our resources in order to win the war.

No one knows how long the war will last. It may be over in a year. If Russia is victorious and Japan cannot reach the oil in Java and Sumatra, the war may be over in a year; but if Japan can obtain oil and if the German Army is victorious in Russia, then this war may go on indefinitely for any number of years. The War Department naturally, in good faith, has proposed a long-distance program of mobilizing all of our manpower, and has presented to the proper committees of the Congress a plan providing for an age limit of 19 years.

I confess that I do not know the answer. I dislike voting to take boys into the service below 21 years as much as any Member of Congress. I would much prefer if we could work out a compromise between 21 and 19, and vote for 20 years, and then they may be called after their twentieth birthday—not right away on their birthday, but during the succeeding year they would be given military training, and they would not go into actual fighting before 21. Perhaps that is the proper compromise. That is at least the one that I would favor at the present time before the debate starts.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 additional minutes. That is the compromise that I would favor in advance of debate. Perhaps after hearing



of executive papers by the Office of Production Management, executive office of the President. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1539. Report on the disposition of executive papers by the Department of the Navy. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. O'LEARY: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. H. R. 6220. A bill to amend section 3 of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; without amendment (Rept. 1540). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. O'LEARY: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. S. 2087. An act to extend the time for examination of monthly accounts covering expenditures by disbursing officers of the United States Marine Corps; without amendment (Rept. No. 1541). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LEA: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 6251. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of June 25, 1938, as amended, by providing for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of insulin, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1542). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NICHOLS: Select Committee to Investigate Air Accidents. House Resolution 125. Resolution creating a Select Committee to Investigate Air Accidents; with amendment (Rept. No. 1543). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 6250. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940; without amendment (Rept. No. 1544). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 393. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 6250, a bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940; with amendment (Rept. No. 1545). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MANASCO:

H. R. 6256. A bill to require certain persons within the United States to carry identification cards and be fingerprinted, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 6257. A bill to amend section 826 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MANASCO:

H. R. 6258. A bill to require certain persons within the United States and its territories and insular possessions to carry identification cards and to be fingerprinted, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi:

H. R. 6259. A bill making an appropriation to enable the Tennessee Valley Authority to begin construction of the Douglas Dam on the French Broad River near Dandridge, Tenn.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota:

H. R. 6260. A bill suspending collections of certain seed and feed loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 6261. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act of 1925; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 6262. A bill to provide for the planting of 45,000 acres of guayule in order to

make available a domestic source of crude rubber for emergency and defense uses; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 6263. A bill to amend section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934 for the purpose of granting to the President, in time of war, or threatened war, certain powers with respect to communications by wire; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 6269. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 8, 1938, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. J. Res. 257. Joint resolution to amend section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code to simplify the procedure in connection with amortization of certain facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. R. 6264. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Boyd; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARRY:

H. R. 6265. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Christoffer Hapnevig through his trustee in bankruptcy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CREAL:

H. R. 6266. A bill for the relief of Mack Skaggs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILLETTE:

H. R. 6267. A bill granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Kimble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARRIS of Virginia:

H. R. 6268. A bill for the relief of Arthur Seaver, Jr., D. F. Broderick, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2184. By Mr. HOFFMAN: Resolution of the common council of the city of Niles, Mich., pledging the whole-hearted cooperation and support of the citizens of Niles to their Government and its duly elected and appointed representatives to the end that our form of government shall not perish; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2185. By Mr. KEOGH: Petition of the Brooklyn Concourse Association of Homing Pigeon Flyers, favoring the Pfeifer bill, safeguarding of the valuable homing pigeons, signed by 120 members of the association; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2186. By Mr. KRAMER: Petition of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters in meeting, most vigorously opposing any further taxes on pay rolls or otherwise, feeling that they would lower the standard of living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2187. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution of the first district conference, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, assembled in the city of Kenosha, Wis., pledging their support whether it be physical, moral, or financial, to the Congress and to the President as Commander in Chief of the armed forces of America; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1941

(Legislative day of Tuesday, December 16, 1941)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian on the expiration of the recess.

The Very Reverend Zebulon T. Phillips, D. D., Chaplain of the Senate, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, from whom we spring and to whom we tend, help us this day that we may endeavor to be that which Thou wouldst have us to be, and to do that which Thou commandest, for Thou, O God, art the way, the motive, the guide, the beginning and end of all conduct. And so we ask Thee to bring us into Thine eternal and abiding order where right is right because it is Thy nature, the secret and method of the universe, where righteousness becomes imperative as it lays hold of our inmost nature and binds us to duty by every law of our being.

And, as we dedicate ourselves and our country which Thou hast given us to this solemn task which now is ours, may we leave no unrepented fault, no uncleaned spot, sparing least of all that sin which doth so easily beset us, that, as we offer Thee a pure life, a more unselfish patriotism, and a deeper loyalty to the Kingship of Thy Son, we may never cast a backward glance, nor lean on mortal man but only on the Rock of Ages who standeth fast forever and will make all things work together for good, for the everlasting good of all the children of men, who trust in Thee as their Lord, their Father, and their God. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the calendar day Wednesday, December 17, 1941, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF A BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that on December 17, 1941, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 1190) for the relief of the estate of Julia Neville.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6233) to expedite the prosecution of the war effort.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 5822. An act to establish a military code for the Territory of Alaska; and

H. R. 6215. An act to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 by providing for the extension of liability for military service and for the registration of the manpower of the Nation, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 1544. A bill to provide for cooperation with Central American republics in the construction of the Inter-American Highway; and

S. J. Res. 105. Joint resolution transferring the administration of the homestead projects established in the Virgin Islands from the government of the Virgin Islands to the Department of Agriculture.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gillette	Overton
Austin	Green	Pepper
Bailey	Guffey	Radcliffe
Ball	Gurney	Reed
Bankhead	Hatch	Reynolds
Barkley	Hayden	Rosier
Bilbo	Herring	Russell
Brewster	Hill	Schwartz
Bridges	Holman	Shipstead
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Smathers
Brown	Johnson, Colo.	Spencer
Bulow	Kilgore	Stewart
Bunker	La Follette	Taft
Burton	Langer	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	Lee	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	Lodge	Thomas, Utah
Capper	Lucas	Tobey
Caraway	McCarran	Truman
Chandler	McFarland	Tunnell
Chavez	McKellar	Tydings
Clark, Idaho	McNary	Vandenberg
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Van Nuys
Connally	Maybank	Wagner
Danaher	Mead	Wallgren
Davis	Murdock	Walsh
Downey	Murray	Wheeler
Doxey	Norris	White
Ellender	Nye	Wiley
George	O'Daniel	Willis
Gerry	O'Mahoney	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HUGHES], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

DECLARATION BY EL SALVADOR OF WAR ON GERMANY AND ITALY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a cablegram dated at San Salvador the 13th instant, from Hon. Francisco A. Reys, President of the Congress of El Salvador, stating that [translation] "Our congressional body is faithful to its promises. Yesterday we declared war on Germany and Italy," which was ordered to lie on the table.

PAYMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RUSSELL submitted the following conference report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the

amendments of the House to the bill (S. 588) to give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 1 of the House engrossed amendments strike out "1941, 1942, 1943, and 1944 crops of the commodities cotton, corn, wheat, rice, and tobacco" and insert "1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, and 1946 crops of the commodities cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts"; and the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill and agree to the same.

J. H. BANKHEAD,
W. J. BULOW,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

H. P. FULMER,
JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I will make a brief statement as to the final effect of the action of the conferees on the part of the two Houses.

The Senate enacted a bill to extend the Soil Conservation Act, making it a permanent statute. The House amended the bill by limiting the operation of the Soil Conservation Act to 5 years and further amended the bill by providing for an extension for a period of 3 years of the 85-percent commodity loan, which was in effect for only 1 year under existing law. In the conference it was agreed that both those statutes should be extended for the same period of time. The report, therefore, provides that the Soil Conservation Act and the Commodity Loan Act, providing for loans of 85 percent of parity on the basic commodities, shall be extended for a period of 5 years. The conferees further added peanuts which are to be sold for edible purposes to the commodities to which the 85-percent loan applies. This was done because of the fact that edible peanuts are covered by statute and are under a quota, as are the basic commodities. Nonquota or oil peanuts are not covered and do not receive the benefits of the loan.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

AWARDS OF CONTRACTS FOR THE ARMY

Two letters from the Secretary of War, reporting, pursuant to law, relative to division of awards of certain quantity contracts for aircraft, aircraft parts, and accessories therefor entered into with more than one bidder

under authority of law; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORT ON PALISADES DAM PROJECT

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the Reclamation report on the Palisades Dam project on the South Fork of the Snake River near Idaho Falls, Idaho (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

BIBIANO L. MEER

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of legislation for the relief of Bibiano L. Meer (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to facilitate the construction of water conservation and utilization projects under the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1940, approved May 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 685) (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

REPORT ON CODORUS CREEK WATERSHED, PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a survey on the watershed of Codorus Creek (Pennsylvania and Maryland), a tributary of the Susquehanna River (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT OF OFFICE OF THE BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS' COUNSEL

A letter from the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel for the period July 1, 1941, to October 31, 1941 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A telegram from Foster Parmelee, of Wilmington, Del., stating "that many of us of the last war prefer minimum of 21 years for unlimited war service and raising the upper limit to include us. Compulsory training at 19 and 20 recommended"; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A letter in the nature of a petition from S. W. Rogers, of Westwego, La., praying for the enactment of legislation to mobilize the manpower of the Nation from 19 to 64 years of age; to the table.

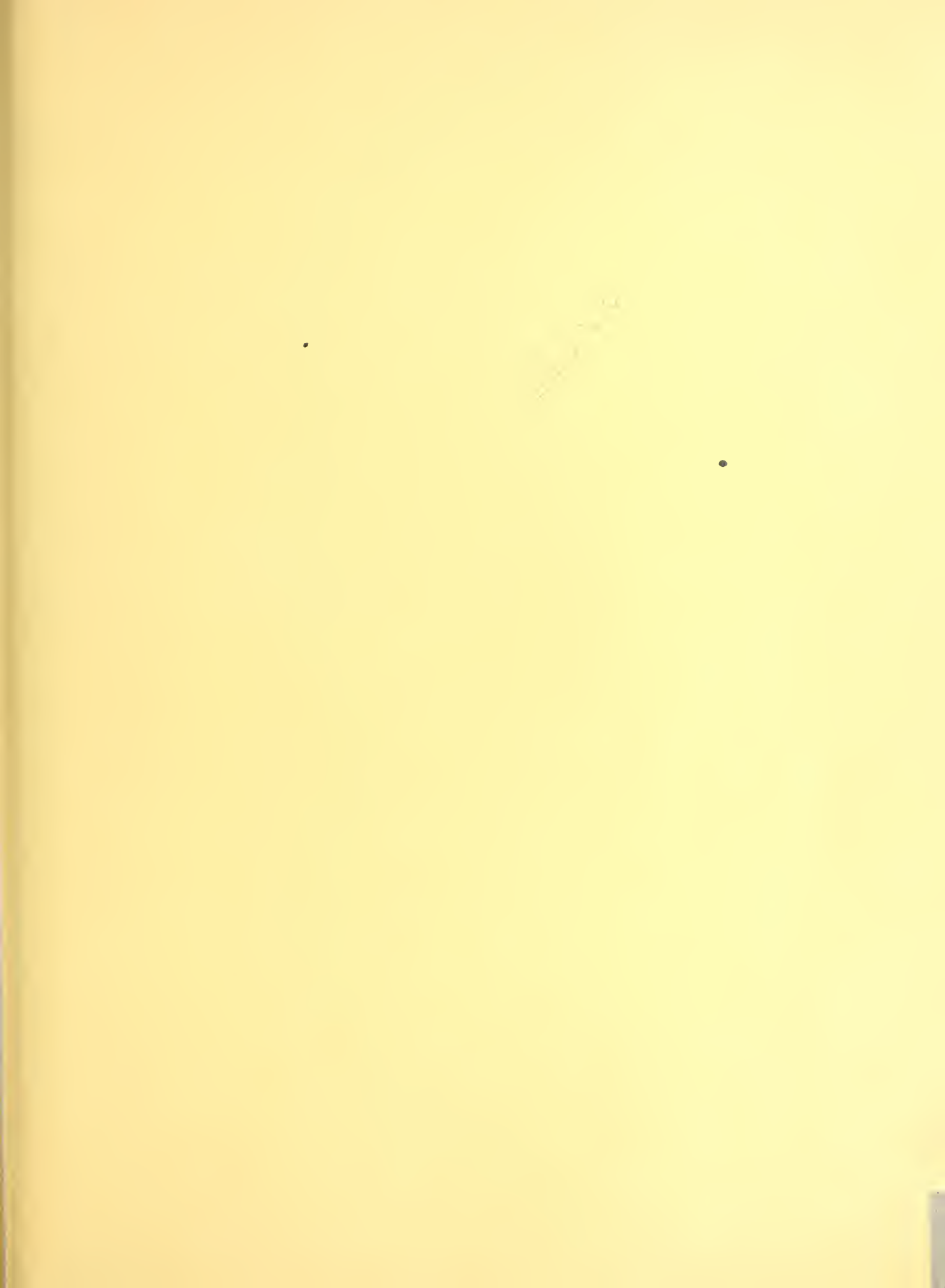
A joint resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey, to the Committee on Commerce.

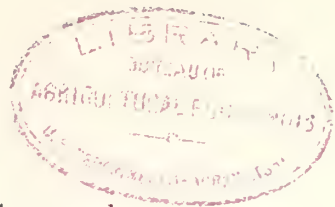
Joint Resolution 3, Laws of 1941

Joint resolution memorializing the President of the United States and the Federal Loan Administrator to designate the Delaware River tunnel heretofore authorized as a project for immediate construction through the medium of a Federal loan under the national-defense program

Whereas the Legislatures of the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have heretofore authorized the construction of a tunnel under the Delaware River between opposite points in the county of Gloucester, in the State of New Jersey, and the county of Delaware, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and created proper authorities or commissions in each of said States to construct, operate, and maintain the same; and

Whereas formal application has been made by the Gloucester County Tunnel Commission and the Delaware County Authority, acting as a joint authority or commission, to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to





[PUBLIC LAW 374—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 626—1ST SESSION]

[S. 588]

AN ACT

To extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (U. S. C., 1934 edition, Supp. V, title 16, sec. 590 (h) (a)) is amended (a) by striking out "January 1, 1942" wherever appearing therein and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1947", and (b) striking out "December 31, 1941" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1946".

SEC. 2. The paragraph numbered (10) of the Act entitled "An Act relating to corn and wheat marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended", approved May 26, 1941, is amended—

(a) By striking out the words and figures "1941 crop of the commodities, cotton, corn, wheat, rice, or tobacco" and insert "1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946 crops of the commodities cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts";

(b) By striking out "for the marketing year beginning in 1941" and inserting in lieu thereof "for the marketing year beginning in the calendar year in which such crop is harvested".

Approved, December 26, 1941. ✓

